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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1948

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OLD MAN IN YOUTHFUL SPIRIT



During a pleasant interlude in the A. I. C. C. session at Bombay a Sadhu managed to meet Pandit Nehru without appointment and is seen here pinning the National Flag on the Prime Minister s chest.

Pakistan Creates New Problem For India

Union Transport Being Used To Send Back Muslims: Stranded Minorities Held As 'Hostages?

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 30.

Return of Mussalmans to the Indian Union from Pakistan has already created a problem for the Indian state. According to reports two and a half lakhs of Mussalmans are threatening to return to India almost immediately. With the threat of war, settlement of seven lakh Mussalmans in Hyderabad has created suspicions here. Added to this is Pakistan's tactics to push back Muslims to the Indian Union as speedily as possible and to hold back unwilling Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan, has created resentment. The Pakistan Government uses transport sent by India to bring back Hindus for pushing back Mussalmans.

While Government's policy to welcome back Mussalmans remains, their large exodus at this juncture, when refugees from Pakistan still remain to be resettled and rehabilitated is likely to create unsoluble problems and even confusion. Government, therefore, would permit artisans and technicians to return to India. It is not likely to permit the return of others. Government is also setting up a camp in Alwar to enable agriculturist refugees to collect and settle down on land. Alwar is likely to take fifty to sixty thousand such refugees.

Three and a half lakhs of Kashmiri refugees are being repatriated forthwith.

Refugees from colder climatee are being settled in hill areas, such as Chamba. Plans to build houses to accommodate thirty thousand refugees are being launched forthwith. These houses are being built by Government to accommodate destitute refugees. Plot owners in Delhi are being given facilities to buy building material, provided they undertake to accommodate refugees in their built houses.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETS

NEW DELHI, April 30. (U.P.I): The Congress Working Committee at its meeting held this afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad discussed the Ministerial position of West Bengal, East Punjab and Madras, it is learnt. The Committee is also reported to have discussed the question of compensation to Zemindars in Bihar—the quantum, nature and period of compensation.

The Committee will meet again tomorrow morning at 11 a.m. Earlier an informal meeting of some of the members of the Working Committee will be held at the A.I.C.C. office to discuss the question of implementation of the draft constitution of the Congress adopted by the A.I.C.C. held at Bombay.

Pakistan Names Argentina

LAKE SUCCESS, April 30, (Reuter): It was learned today Pakistan has nominated Argentina as its designated member of the Security Council Commission for Kashmir

NEHRU TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY

NEW DELHI, April 30, (API): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will hold a press conference at 5-30 p.m. tomorrow (Saturday) when he will review the situation in Hyderabad and Kashmir.

May Day Moods

LONDON, April 30, (Reuter): Rival rallies of Communists and Socialists will be tomorrow's highlights of worldwide celebrations on May Day.

Reports received today from 'Reuter' correspondents gave the following picture:

BERLIN:— Communists and Socialists will hold their rallies in different parts of the city.

Both factions today appealed to their supporters to avoid clashes.

Inside the Russian Sector the Unter Den Linden was festooned with Red Flags and three giant Red Flags bearing the Hammer and Sickle dominated the Brandenburg Gate marking the Sector boundary.

MOSCOW: Hundreds of thousands of workers and students will march under miles of bunting, banners, and red flags flanked by giant portraits of M. Stalin, M. Molotov and other Soviet Leaders.

Non-stop open air shows will be given.

Forty-thousand electric light bulbs will blaze in Red Square when dusk falls. and throughout the city the outlines of buildings will be picked out by millions of bulbs.

May Day coincides with the orthodox Easter and at midnight members of the Orthodox Church will go to Mass.

NEW YORK:— At 1 p.m. fashionable Fifth Avenue will see the "loyalty Day" parade sponsored by 'veterans of foreign wars", while at the same time on Eighth Avenue. Communist supporters will march. Five thousand police will stand by.

PARIS: General De Gaulle will lead a "feast of labour" in a West End suburban park at the same time as communists march through East End streets, eight miles away.

At Notre Dame Cathedral workers will offer tools for blessing at a "toilers mass".

(SEE PAGE 9)

Talk Of Truce Lost In Din Of Battle

HAGANA'S ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE TO FORCE SHOW-DOWN

Stern British Warning To Jews: Stop Attacks On Holy City

LAKE SUCCESS, April 30 (U. P. A.): Palestine Arabs told the United Nations today that the conditions raised by the Jews appeared to have "blown up" the scheme for a truce in the ancient walled city of Jerusalem.

Jamal el Husseini, vice chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, made this statement after Moshe Shertok reported to the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee that the Jews would sign the truce on condition that unarmed Jews be guaranteed the right to enter and leave the Old City. Shertok said that many Jews in the Old City had jobs in the modern municipal section and that freedom of access also was needed for such civic problems as food procurement, garbage disposal and burials

Husseini said he had understood that conditions would be worked out after an agreement to hold fire and added that Shertok's conditions appeared to have "blown up" the truce plan

Jews Launch Attacks

JERUSALEM, April 30 (UPA): The showdown battle of Jerusalem blazed with the Jewish militia, Hagana, scoring sharp successes in the first round.

Hagana seized the General Post Office building which controls the centre of the city. It also forced the Arab defenders in the Katamon quarter to sue for a truce to evacuate their dead and wounded after bloody fighting throughout the night.

Still other Jewish and Arab forces were locked in battle around the Mahmillah cemetery in the heart of the city, and Jews struck in force against the Arab stronghold on Mount Zion

The Jews claimed to have grabbed control of the Telephone Exchange the last postal facility still working in the Holy City, after Arab workers quit the building yesterday. Jews kent on working under a Hagana guard Today Hagana forces walked in and up to early afternoon no attempt was made to oust them from the coveted prize, apparently won in a bloodless operation.

An official announcement said the Arab asked for a truce at 12-15 p.m after a night-long attack by Jewish mortars and machine guns on the Katamon quarter, an important section in south-west Jerusalem overlooking the Hebron Road. Hagana troops also launched a major attack against Mount Zion, the Arab stronghold overlooking the south-west section of the old Walled City, but the attack was broken up at dawn by British mortars.

EXCHANGE OF FIRE

Machine guns chattered throughout the morning across the Mahmillan cemetery as Arabs and Jews exchanged fire cutting traffic from the British security zone to both sectors.

The battle for Jerusalem flared as British Arabs and Jews met to determine the fate of Jaffa where guns were quieted by the 17-hour truce yesterday night.

An announcement today said Jewish forces captured Salama, the Arab stronghold two miles north-east of Jaffa, in a bloodless operation that coincided with the beginning of the truce.

Thirty Arabs were killed and the Jews also suffered heavy casualties in the battle for Katamon which ended after Hagana forces encircled the quarter. Jewish snipers fired at British troops during the fight A police armoured, car returned one burst of fire but did not interfere in the battle The engagement was marked by one tremendous demolition which wrecked a building near Katamon Convent occupied by 20 Arabs The Jews planted explosives in the building and left. The Arabs moved in and then the Jews touched off the demolition.

A company of helmeted British light infantry was sent to the Katamon Convent area to hold back the Jews. The Convent itself was held by Arabs.

MOUNT ZION BATTLE

An official announcement said the Mount Zion battle began when Arabs fired into Jewish positions in the Montefiore sector. The Jews opened fire from a stone windmill The British returned the fire with two rounds from two-pound light cannon and several bazookas The British then laid down a smoke screen followed by more bazooka fire.

The cease fire order in Jaffa ended

(Continued on Page 7)

LIBERALISATION OF IMPORT POLICY

Issue Of Open General Licenses Will Now Be Reintroduced

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 30.

India's import policy, I understand, is being furher liberalised. The Open General License system is being reintroduced almost immediately. The idea appears to be grant licences freely from the Sterling area countries. It means that the present restrictions on imports from dollar or hard currency countries will continue for a considerable time. The present import policy is primarily governed by the availability of foreign exchange. Under the plan now in operation first priority is accorded to food, followed by defence requirements, capital goods industrial raw materials and essential consumer goods. Experience of the last nine months has shown that India was not been able to utilise all the foreign exchange released from the Sterling Balances. Import control on the one hand denies the country consumer goods for which India has been in short supplies for a number of years. Non-availability of capital goods on the other, leaves large amounts of foreign exchange unused. Large stocks of consumer goods helped to serve India during the war With war clouds over the skies again it is in the interests of India to build large stocks of consumer goods.

Agricultural implements and consumer goods, it is expected, will regain priority position in the new set-up, it is learned here.

RUN ON BANKS IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, April 30 (Reuter): Palestine's banks in the main towns and cities are experiencing an unprecedented "run" with the population queuing daily to draw out money for fear of chaos and civil war when the British Mandate ends on May 15.

Only in all-Jewish Tel Aviv, however have the banks closed down. This was after armed Jews robbed Barclays at gunpoint on Tuesday of £195,000.

SMALL SAVINGS SHIELDS



Small Savings Scheme Shields were presented by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister of India, in New Delhi recently.

WORKERS MUST CREATE A NEW WORLD ORDER

W. F. T. U.'s Fraternal Greetings For "International Labour Day"

BOMBAY, April 30, (API): The workers in every country want peace They hate war and can only reject and condemn any policy of aggression and of preparation for another war", says the manifesto of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the workers of the world, on the occasion of May Day

Extending its "fervant and fraternal greetings for international Labour Day—the First of May, the Federation calls upon workers "to summon all your strength for the defence of peace, of freedom, of democracy as well as for the protection of your essential interests."

The manifesto says: 'In some countries Fascist inspired anti-Trade Union legislation is introduced, encountering the resistance of the workers. The right to strike is limited or outlawed'.

"The workers of the world will therefore assert on May Day, 1948 that every effort of their trade unions should tend to ensure moral and numerical supremacy of those acting in favour of peace over those who hope for or are resigned to a third world war, to safeguard and extend the people's rights and liberties, to improve the workers' standard of living and to safeguard and defend the trade union rights."

The manifesto says that the Federation "remains the rallying point and centre of active co-operation of all trade union organisations of the whole world. It is the important organising force of the workers of every country in the effort to create a world order wherein all the resources of the world will be used to create a world order wherein all the resources of the world will be used to the advantage of all mankind. It remains as a factor of peace between the nations. It asserts the supremacy of the will to peace over the warlike spirit and provocations of those who sow hatred between the nations".

EAST JAVA BAN ON MAY DAY

THE HAGUE, April 30, (Reuter) The Dutch Territorial Commander in East Java has banned all May Day political demonstrations, including processions and public meetings, the Dutch news agency in Sourabaya reported today.

French India Wants No Merger

PONDICHERRY, April 30. (API): The French India Representative Assembly today ejected the proposal for immediate merger of the territory with the Indian Union.

Voting was 27 against and 10 for.

This proposal was moved in the Assembly some two days ago and came up for discussion only today—the last sitting of the present session of the Assembly.

COUNTER PROPOSAL

At the same time today a counter-proposal was put before the Assembly when M. Paul Latour on behalf of members representing Pondicherry and the other French Indian settlements moved a resolution asking for the right of self-determination for the French Indian people. This resolution was carried by a majority of 34 votes.

M. Latour's resolution reads.

'According to the right of self-determination of the people this Assembly invites the French Government to declare without delay and in unequivocal terms that the sovereignty of French India belongs to the people and that the people of French India can according to democratic principles, opt out for the shape of Government which suits best their aspirations and create freely international relations guaranteeing her independence and autonomy."

Immediate Separation Of Judiciary & Executive

BEST GUARANTEE OF LIBERTY OF CITIZEN

Lokur Committee's Unanimous Recommendations

'After having followed very closely the controversy on the question of separation through all its past stages and after very carefully weighing the arguments advanced for and against retention of the present system we have reached the unanimous conclusion that separation should be immediately and completely introduced' says the report of the Committee on the Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive, 1947, which has been published recently.

CITIZENS' LIBERTIES

The report proceeds:

Almost all the official and non-official witnesses, who have tendered written or oral evidence before us, speaking with one voice in support of the reform. Great constitutional changes have taken place and we are sanguine that the future constitution of free India will be democratic one of the type of the British or American Constitution. Separation of functions is an integral and important part of such constitutions The present system owes its origin to the patriarchal system of Government established in this country in the latter half of the eighteenth century by the British rulers. That form of Government having come to an end, the present system of administration of justice must also disappear with it The new Constitution will assuredly detail the 'Fundamental Rights' of every citizen in this country. But mere enumeration of these rights is not enough. They must be effectively guaranteed and separation, which secures the independence of the judiciary, is the best guarantee of the liberties of the citizens.

COMMITTEE'S PROCEDURE

The Committee consisted of Mr Justice N. S. Lokur, as chairman and Messrs. R. A. Jahagirdar, C. K. Daphtary, B. N. Datar, A. A. Khan, Y. B. Chavan, S D. Patil, Himatlal Shukla, Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi and the then Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Home Department, as members, the latter acting as Secretary of the Committee. Mr. A S. Bam, later succeeding the former Deputy Secretary of the Home Department, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

SCHEME OF REFORM

The following is a summary of the Committee's recommendations:

(1) Complete separation of the judiciary and the executive should be effected

(2) The Collector will remain the District Magistrate and the head of the Police as at present but only for the purpose of maintenance of law and order in his district. He will not try cases or hear appeals and the Magistrates who do court work (styled for the sake of convience 'Judicial Magistrates' as opposed to "Executive Magistrates") will not be subordinate to him, but to the Sessions Judge and the High Court

(3) The Deputy Collector will continue to be sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Mamlatdars and Aval Karkuns will continue to possess magisterial powers as at present but they will exercise these powers only for the purpose of maintaining peace and order.

(4) Even as regards preventive measures they can only initiate proceedings but if and when those proceedings come to the stage of a judicial trial, they should be trans-

(Continued on Page 7)

Latest Commercial And Stop Press News On Page 7

7 KILLED IN POLICE FIRING

CALICUT April 30, (API). It is learnt that Inspector of Police, Tellicherry, sub-inspector at Badagara one head constable and some Malabar special policemen went to Onchiam village in search of some wanted Communists. They arrested two persons this morning. While they were being escorted, a large number of Communists surrounded the party and demanded the release of the arrested persons. On their refusal, they tried to rescue them by force and began throwing stones. Police opened fire resulting in deaths of seven persons and injuries to one head constable and one Malabar special police constable The injured persons were brought to Badagara hospital.

Neogy Takes Over Commerce

NEW DELHI, April 30, (A.P.I.): Mr. K. C Neogy Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, will take over the portfolio of Commerce from tomorrow, it is learned.

Since the resignation of Mr. C H. Bhabha the portfolio was being held by the Works Minister, Mr. N V. Gadgil.



PUBLIC NOTICES

SHERIFF'S NOTICE
(AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY).

PURSUANT to the warrant for Sale issued on 16th July, 1947, in High Court Suit No. 865 of 1946 (Chandrabhagabai vs. Krishna Tukaram Shetye), the Sheriff of Bombay will sell by public auction at the premises, on Saturday, the 8th May, 1948, at 2-30 P.M., the right title and interest of Krishna Tukaram Shetye—the defendant—in the following immovable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government and Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamathipura 3rd Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3613 No. 10344 Old Survey No. 3190 New Survey No. 5944 and Cadastral Survey No. 916 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1271, Street No. (old) 68 (New) 45 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Laxman Shankar Mistry and on or towards West by the property of Versey Cooverji and on or towards the North by Kamathipura 3rd Lane and on or towards the South by Sweepers passage.

The sale will be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.
(2) Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the property in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
(3) The abovenamed plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
(4) Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
(5) The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
(6) In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1948.
M. L. DAHANUKAR,
Sheriff of Bombay.
(8344)

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION

APPLICATIONS are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 17th May, 1948, from Hindu Male Students, who have passed their S. L. Examination (Matric) or its equivalent but cannot prosecute their studies further for want of means.

Applications for studies in V. J. T. Institute, J. J. School of Arts, Inter Commerce, B.Com. Classes, B. T. and Radio Engineering Courses only are invited.

Forms of application can be had by sending an envelope bearing Applicant's full address with 0-2-0 postage stamps or on payment of one anna personally.

MANILAL K. DESAI,
Secretary,
Sha Hurgovan Anandji
Desai Charities Trust Office,
Corner of Pinjrapole Street,
Bombay.
(8332)

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE PROSPECTS

Scope For Shipping, Banking And Insurance Development

NEW DELHI, May 1.

"There are several articles, both capital and consumer, which India could import from Japan and which Japan is in a position to export. There are also several articles, such as raw cotton, oilseeds, jute, hessian, hides and skins, iron ore, etc, which India can spare in fair quantities. It is, therefore, very essential for the resumption of private trade that immediate negotiations should be opened with SCAP (Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Japan)." Thus observes the Indian Trade Mission to Japan, whose report has been submitted to the Government of India and will be placed on sale in due course.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Delegation, which left for Tokyo in June 1947, consisted of Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand (Leader), Mr. R. D. Ashar, Mr. Abu N. Futehally, Mr. N. P. Hutheesingh, Mr. P. M. Chinai, Mr. J. P. Patel and Mr. T. P. Barat (Secretary). Its terms of reference were

To complete arrangements for the sale of raw cotton to Japan and for the import of cotton cloth, cotton yarn, rayon silk and silk fabrics, raw silk, textile machinery and mill work etc., therefrom.

To arrive at satisfactory arrangements for the sale and purchase of such commodities as are to be traded on a Government-to-Government basis

To secure for India a substantial share of those commodities which are likely to be available for export.

To ascertain what progress has been made with regard to proposals for the resumption of private trade with Japan, and what steps could usefully be taken by the Government of India to that end.

To ensure that in the event of private trade being resumed, a suitable share of such trade is secured for India.

To advise generally as regards measures required for the rehabilitation and development of India's trade with Japan.

METHOD FOR FINANCING TRADE

As the yen rate has not yet been fixed in terms of the Rupee or sterling, the Delegation feels that some provision of credit facilities would be required, at least temporarily, if any substantial trade is to be built up between India and Japan, though this credit should not be given for a period longer than is absolutely nesessary.

The following procedure is suggested: Indian exporters to Japan would be paid in rupees out of a Special Account to be maintained by the Reserve Bank of India against payments made by Japanese importers in their own currency, for which a Special Account should be maintained by the Controller of SCAP. When exports from Japan to India are resumed, Indian importers would pay for them into the Special Account with the Reserve Bank, while Japanese exporters would receive payment out of the Japanese amount accumulated in the Special Account maintained by SCAP, the balance standing to India's credit in the books of SCAP for any specified period being subject to an agreed limit. After expiry of such limit, SCAP would take steps to make available to India cash received from the sale in various countries of goods manufactured from Indian commodities. The fixation of a definite agreed rate of exchange between India and Japan would have to be part of this arrangement, and a Special Account would have to be kept in a currency suitable to India.

OPENING OF OFFICES IN JAPAN

In view of Japan's good prospects of trade with various countries, particularly India, the Delegation believes that Indian banking and insurance companies are likely to have much scope for business in that country after the resumption of normal trade. It is, therefore, thought desirable that some companies should open offices in Japan.

The present is considered an opportune moment for ships on the Indian Register to enter the India-Japan trade. There is also need for a shipping expert to be attached to the India Liaison Office at Tokyo.

Some of the other recommendations are

The yen rate should be fixed.

Without the constitution of an Export-Import Revolving Fund, it would not be possible to resume private trade for the import of commodities required by Japan.

Air communication and postal and telegraph services with Japan should be resumed without any reservation. Cables from Japan should be permitted against payment in India by receivers, as Japanese traders find it difficult to make payment in American dollars.

A Trade Commissioner, experienced in Indo-Japanese trade and, particularly, having knowledge of the textile industry, should be appointed in Japan

The Government of India should relax its exchange control regulations so as to permit a bank in India which wishes to participate in the trade with Japan to be in a position to grant such banking facilities to the trade here as would be required by SCAP. According to the Indian Exchange Control Regulations, a shipper has to obtain payment within 6 months after goods have been exported from India. "The period will have to be relaxed to 9 months in the case of Japan, since in the case of cotton shipments to that country, banks in India will have to negotiate documents for payment to be recovered 9 months after the goods arrive in Japan."

JAPAN NEEDS INDIAN COMMODITIES

Japan needs a number of Indian commodities for its industrial development. For instance, her electrical industries are experiencing a serious shortage of mica, and SCAP is anxious to secure immediate supplies. Other Indian commodities required are jute and jute goods (hessian and gunny bags); coir yarn and fibre, castor and linseed, shellac, hides and skins, bones and sinews (for manufacture of glue) and iron and manganese.

CAPITAL GOODS AVAILABLE

According to the report, a large range of capital goods and equipment, mill stores, and other goods is at present available in Japan.

SCAP has offered to India cotton spinning machinery from blow room to spindles, in terms of 100,000 spindles, provided 30,000 tons of coking quality coal are supplied by India to enable production of this machinery. 16,000 doubling spindles are also offered against the supply of 895 tons of coal.

TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

The report adds: "If the silk and rayon weaving industries in India have to be developed on a sound basis, it is strongly recommended that India should resort to Japanese machinery, which is efficient, simple in operation and cheaper than Swiss or American machines."

It is suggested that a person having intimate knowledge of the rayon and silk industries should be attached to the Indian Liaison Mission at Tokyo. Also, that the Government of India should either invite Japanese "key" technicians to India to advise the Indian silk industry, or should depute Indian technicians to Japan to study Japanese methods of sericulture and production. But for building up the rayon industry, it is suggested that India should look to methods employed in the U.S.A. rather than in Japan.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The consumption of raw cotton in Japan is increasing. It was 22,000 bales in July 1946 66,000 bales in June 1947 and in December 1947 it was estimated at 80,000 bales. SCAP estimates that consumption in the 1947-48 season will amount to 725,000 bales plus 200,000 bales for stock-piling and 50,000 bales for miscellaneous purposes. The off take of Indian cotton in the 1947-48 season, on the basis of 400 lbs. per bale, is estimated at 314,688 bales.

Production of cotton fabrics increased from 1 million yards a month in July 1946 to 60 million yards in June 1947. About 20 per cent of total production is for domestic consumption and 80 per cent is made available for export.

In the woollen industry, the aim is to step up production to almost half of Japan's pre-war capacity by installing 815 woollen cards and 733,000 worsted spindles.

SCAP assured the delegation that yarns of 150 deniers, 30 filaments, suitable for the Indian market, would be supplied from October 1947.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. A. MISTRY, carrying on business in the name and style of M. Mistry & Co. as well as Mack Industries of manufacturing Food Products at Beaman Building, Bellard Estate has contracted to sell to our client Lokram J. Thawani his business carried on by him in the name of Mack Industries as well as M. Minstry & Co. as manufacturer of Food Products together with the goodwill and trade name of Mack Products and M. Mistry & Co. All the liabilities of Mack Industries as well as M. Mistry & Co. so far incurred will be paid by the said M. A. Mistry and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Bombay, dated this 30th day of April, 1948.

KAMDAR & CO.
Attorneys for
Lokram J. Thawani.
8343

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. Property of S. Miller Esq., and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, Eng. Milners and Noble safe, Godrej Steel almirah, Rem Stand Corona Port Typewriter, Singer machine, "Centium" A|C Radio, Elec. fans, dining writing and dressing table, chairs, show case Chesterfield, Zoonda-almirah, bed 1, Kodak Elec. Still Photographic Printing machine, 3, Hand operated, Printing frames, etc. (S. Tax) T. 40213 EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 YDS. LANCASTER CLOTH (Oil cloth) English make 54" width on Thursday, 6th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at our Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort. under instructions from the party concerned.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAFIABAI KADERBHAI of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Koli Kalyan in the Island and in the Registration Sub-District Bandra Tukadi, Zilla Bombay Suburbs, Post Tukadi Bandra, Taluka South Salsette Koli Kalyan bearing Nos as under:

Entry Nos.	Original Survey No.	Hissa No.	Revisional Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area in Sq. yds.	Assessment Rs. as. p.
4520	332	1|2|7	332	1	12402½	15 0 0
4522	„	3	„	3	332¾	0 3 6
4523	„	4	„	4	937¾	0 13 6
4525	332	6	332	6	66¾	0 11 6
4527	„	8	„	8	423	0 6 0
4528	„	9	„	9	756	1 0 0
4537	„	11	„	16	332	0 7 6
4628	333	1	338	1	544	0 10 6
4630	„	3	„	3	1573	1 4 0
4629	„	2	„	2	424	0 7 6
4638	„	19	„	10	1149½	1 6 0
					19540	22 12 0

Dated this 28th day of April, 1948.

HARIDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(8335)

NO INDUSTRIALISATION WITHOUT FOREIGN AID

Non-Indian Capital Must Be Regulated, Says Mudaliar

BANGALORE, April 29, (API): The Tripartite Conference convened by the Government of Mysore with objects to secure an industrial truce and step up production which concluded its three-day session here yesterday recommended to Government the appointment of an Industrial Advisory council for the State which is to work in close co-operation with the Central Advisory Council in Delhi.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Labour Minister, who wound up the Conference gave the assurance that Government were going at once with the question of minimum wages, housing, workers insurance and labour legislation.

On the question of exclusion of foreign capital, the Conference heard Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore State that the "industrialisation of India cannot be achieved without foreign aid. Equipment, plant and technical experts have come from foreign lands and these will not be forthcoming without the participation of foreign capital. It will be a wise policy to regulate non-Indian capital and not exclude it."

Reservation Of Vacancies For Displaced Teachers

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Government of India have suggested to East Punjab, U.P., Bihar, C.P. and Berar Governments that at least 25 per cent of all vacancies created as a result of implementation of schemes for the expansion of educational facilities should be reserved for refugee teachers from Pakistan. All vacancies due to migration of Muslims and all vacancies in camp schools may also be reserved for them.

Socialists Forfeit Securities

LUCKNOW, April 30, (I.P.A.): In Mathura out of 34 seats on the Local District Board 27 seats have been captured by the Congress. Six Socialist candidates have forfeited their securities. The communal slogan "Jat votes for Jats" raised by the Socialists proved ineffective and majority of Jats voted for Congress.

Maharastra Constructive Workers Conference

From Our Correspondent
KALYAN, April 30.

The two-day session of All-Maharastra Constructive Workers Conference concluded yesterday after appointing two Committees, one is Maharastra Provincial Constructive Centre Committee and the other Gandhi National Memorial Fund Committee.

Sri Shankarrao Deo, Member, Congress Working Committee while disclosing the aims and objects of the above committees said that at present some centres are working for Constructive work in Maharastra. The Committee now appointed will contact the different centres and work in uniformity and in co-operation of other committees.

Sri Shankarrao further said that it does not matter how many crores of rupees we collect for Gandhi National Memorial from Maharastra but what matters is how many crores of people have paid for the fund. Sri Deo was elected President of the Gandhi Memorial Fund for Maharastra with six vice-presidents and six secretaries and 14 members.

Speaking on the eradication of untouchability Sri Deo advocated marriages between Harijans and caste Hindus.

JAP TEXTILE TRADE HANDICAPPED

Anglo-American Conference Decision Sequel

TOKYO April 30, (Reuter): The Japanese textile trade today claimed that the 3,500,000 spindles to which their industry is to be restricted under a decision of the Anglo-American Cotton Textiles Conference, left Japan with an entirely inadequate spinning capacity.

The limitation, they contended, would lead to a reduced living standard, since Japan would be compelled to sacrifice home consumption in favour of exports.

Japan needs 8,500,000 spindles to maintain her 1937 home consumption level and half of the 1937 cotton textile exports, they stated.

The same sources disclaimed the possible threat of Japanese cotton goods flooding world markets as before the war because of present high labour costs.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.
NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below:—

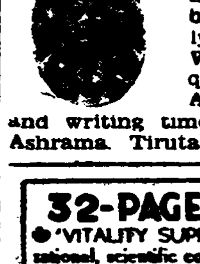
The dividend will be paid on and after the 18th day of May 1948 to those creditors who have proved their claim. The dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Name of the insolvents.	Dividend declared	Rate of dividend declared in the rupee. As. Ps.
1.	109 of 1944	Purshottam Chintaman Khare	First	0 4
2.	57 „ 1945	Victor Peter DeGama	-do-	1 9
3.	75 „ 1945	Vernon Rodricks	-do-	0 9
4.	137 „ 1945	Joseph Dias	-do-	0 4
5.	52 „ 1946	Ratnakar Ganpatrao Kumble	do-	1 3
6.	184 „ 1942	Shaikh Ahmed Ooaman	First & Final	1 6
7.	18 „ 1945	John Sterling	-do-	2 0
8.	6 „ 1942	Anthony Santos Rebello	Second	0 4
9.	163 „ 1939	Hiralal Kalidas	Second & Final	0 3½
10.	310 „ 1940	Alfred John Munro	Third	2 3
11.	268 „ 1941	Ronald Bertram Davis	-do-	1 2
12.	243 „ 1940	William Barnes	Third & Final	1 11
13.	185 „ 1941	Swami Dayal Kusheharprasad	Fourth & Final	0 9
14.	444 „ 1936	Mohanlal Bhanji Maniar and another.	Further prorata preferential distribution	3 0
15.	97 „ 1942	Dinshaw Pallonji Printer	-do-	5 0

Bombay, dated this 28th day of April, 1948.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

G. A. VAIDYA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(8342)

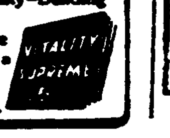
GANDHI ASTROLOGER



Health, Wealth, Journey etc Lucky numbers days by monthly details. 1 year Rs. 5, Weekly Rs 15 Five questions Rs 2. V. P. As. 5. State sex, age and writing time. Hanuman Jothisha Ashrama. Tirutani. S. India.

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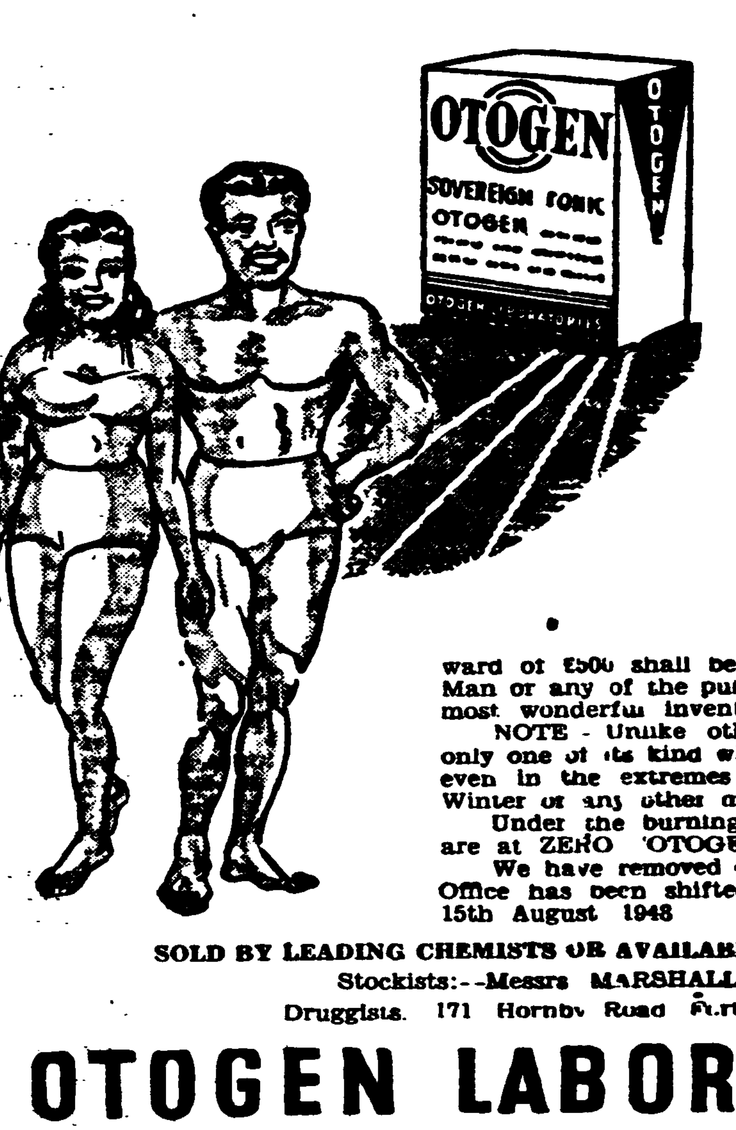
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NEED TO OVERCOME FOOD SHORTAGE

Jairamdas' Call For Unity And Determination To Meet Situation

NEW DELHI, April 29 (API):—When the Conference of Provincial and State Premiers and Food Ministers met again to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, representatives of the States who had not expressed their views yesterday, reviewed the food situation in their respective areas.

There was general dissatisfaction over the present transport situation and the supply of materials necessary for increasing food production.

The Chief Secretary of Faridkot offered 39,000 tons of gram for deficit areas.

Mr. Shamnath Saraf, Minister, Kashmir, explained the requirements of the two areas of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to the "undeclared war" against the State. He asked for a special allotment of wheat.

Mr. R. L. Vyas, Food Minister of Gwalior, speaking in Hindi desired assistance from the Centre in the matter of wheat seed for the next harvest. To deal with the evil of food hoarding the Minister favoured a campaign to rouse the civic conscience of the people, and the opening of fair price shops. He suggested the establishment of a Central Advisory Committee to deal with problems of mechanised cultivation, irrigation, manures and allied matters.

DECONTROL POLICY WELCOMED

The representative of Bikaner welcomed the policy of decontrol and stated that the satisfaction of the people more than compensated for the rise in prices. It was possible they would be able to increase their offer of 15,000 tons of gram to Madras, but they, needed some wheat for the refugee population.

Mr. Tejsinha Kothari of Kewar stated that in his State the policy of decontrol had helped to ease the food situation. They needed some more rice.

Mr. Balkrishna Menon, Food Minister, Cochin, stated that their internal production sufficed for about half the year and the State had to rely on imports for the balance. They were taking measures to increase their production by about 30 per cent. He pleaded for financial assistance from the Central Government for their irrigation schemes.

The Prime Minister of Patiala, Lieut. General Gurdial Singh Harika, offered for immediate export 10,000 tons of gram, 6,000 tons of bajra and 2,000 tons of barley.

Mr. D. V. Gaekwar of Baroda suggested the opening of fair price shops with adequate supplies to safeguard the interests of the lower middle classes and the poorer section of the people.

HYDERABAD OFFER

The Hyderabad Minister offered the State's fullest co-operation in the solution of India's food problem. They were deficit in rice and wheat to the extent of about 70,000 tons. If this were met from the Centre, they could surrender their surplus millets and about 40,000 tons of pulses for the deficit areas.

The conference concluded its session after considering three reports of the four Sub-Committees appointed yesterday. The Sub-Committees dealt with measures to be taken against hoarding, problems of transport, the supply of materials required for increasing agricultural production and the feeding of special classes of people. Various suggestions were made in regard to the report on transport which would be considered by the Government of India. The report of the last Committee will be circularised to the various Governments for eliciting their opinion

CO-OPERATION OF SURPLUS PARTS SOUGHT

In winding up the proceedings of the conference, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram said: "My feelings have been with those areas where the people have not adequate food and funds to meet their requirements. India is one and both our difficulties and favourable circumstances are common property. The main question is the difficulty experienced by certain Provinces and States in meeting the day-to-day requirements of the people With the co-operation of such parts as have lower prices and probably fair stocks and if we are able to maintain our morale, the country will be able to deal with the situation without any major diffficulty. For 30 years we struggled against mighty odds and step by step we came to success. It is that same spirit that must carry us through the present difficult situation in some parts of the country If the battles for freedom were of a particular nature, the fight against food shortages is not very different. If we have the same feeling of unity and determination we are bound to succeed".

BETTER SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES

For the convenience of his patients and others, Dr. K. M. AGARWAL, Eye Specialist of Delhi can be consulted at Habib Mansion, 1st floor at the junction of New Queen's Road and Charni Road near Albless Baug, from 8 to 11 a.m. daily. Phone No. 25418.

Parliamentary Conference

Representatives From British Commonwealth Countries Invited

LONDON, April 29, (Reuter): Mr. Attlee announced today that representatives of all parliaments in the British Commonwealth will be invited to a conference in London in the autumn.

Mr. Attlee was speaking at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association which decided that the month most likely to suit all the parliaments would be October.

At this first parliamentary conference since the war, the United Kingdom hopes to welcome not only the older dominions but representatives of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Representatives of new affiliated branches of the Association recently formed in legislatures with non-official majorities will also be invited.

The conference will probably discuss foreign affairs and the United Nations, migration and distribution of population, defence and communications and the future of parliamentary government.

Canada Accepts Attlee's Invitation

OTTAWA, April 29 (Reuter): Canada will accept the invitation made today by Mr. Clement Attlee, British Premier, to all British Commonwealth Parliaments to send representatives to a conference in London next autumn, a Government spokesman announced here tonight.

He said Canada's delegation would be elected by members of Parliament.

PENSIONS FORFEITED ON POLITICAL GROUNDS

India Govt. Decides To Restore In Full

NEW DELHI, April 29 (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided that pensions of all ex-Indian military pensioners, which were forfeited on political grounds, be restored in full, with retrospective effect from the dates they were forfeited, except in cases where pension has already been restored prior to August 15, 1947, says a press note.

Pensioners, who are nationals of the dominion of India by birth or domicile, including those who have migrated from Pakistan to India or who are resident of an Indian state which has acceded to the Indian dominion will apply for restoration of their pensions, by registered post, to the Controller of Military Accounts (pensions), old Indian military hospital lines, Allahabad who will, after making necessary enquiries issue orders regarding payment of pensions

Brig. Mohite To Be Sub Area-Commander

Brigadier H. M. Mohite, who is at present in charge of the Headquarters of the Southern Command Poona, will take over the appointment of the Poona Sub Area Commander on May 1.

He will be relieved of his charge of the Headquarters by Brig. T. J. Dhillon, Embarkation Commander Bombay.

ARRESTED ON CHEATING CHARGE

BOMBAY, Friday.

Ramcharan Ramsunder, employee of a pedhi at Kalbadevi, was arrested yesterday and produced before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning.

The employers of Ramcharan suspect that he has cheated them in respect of Rs. 10,000 while Ramcharan maintains that he lost the money by oversight.

The man it is alleged, was entrusted yesterday with two bundles of Rs. 10,000 each to be credited to the account of the Pedhi in a local bank. Ramcharan, is alleged to have secreted all the money in the inner pocket of his clothes before some men belonging to the firm.

A quarter of an hour later, however, he returned to the Pedhi, and began to frantically search for one bundle of Rs. 10,000 claiming that he had left it there by oversight. He was handed over to the police.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in custody.

Anilkumar Maniklal, a dues-collector, to a firm near Mulji Jetha Market, was also produced this morning before Mr. Muranjan.

It was alleged on his behalf that he had collected Rs. 3849-6-0 from the constituents of his firm and misappropriated the amount. The complainants in the case suspect that the man, was trying to make good this amount from the other collections which he made during this period.

Mr. Muranjan ordered the accused to be released on bail.

A. S. R. CHARI ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari prominent advocate and communist, for whom the police were scouring the city of Bombay as well as all India these last few days, was arrested last night at Ville-Parle. The arrest and detention are under the Public Security Measures Act, as recently amended in the Provincial Legislature.

Nizam Being Used As Pawn In Pakistani Fascists Game

ABDUL MAJID'S REJOINDER TO LAIK ALI; CALL TO ACCEDE TO INDIAN UNION

NEW DELHI, April 29. (A.P.I.):—Prof. Abdul Majid Khan in a statement on Mir Laik Ali's speech in the Hyderabad Legislative Council says that the speech "though couched in cotton-wool phraseology, is most disappointing"

"As the premier of the state", Prof. Abdul Majid said, "it is his paramount duty to feel the pulse of the people. It is a patent fact that 90 per cent of the population of Hyderabad are keen that the State should immediately accede to the Indian Union. Sovereignty, in reality, rests with the people, and if the Nizam does not take time by the forelock, he will cease to be. The princes can exist only as the constitutional heads of their states"

"Mir Laik Ali" Prof. Abdul Majid adds "must not forget that in the present context of things, in a free India, declaration of independence on the part of the Nizam, the greatest prize-boy of the British Imperialists, would amount to a declaration of war against three hundred millions of India.

As time goes on, suspicion is deepening that the Nizam is being used as a pawn in the game of Pakistani Fascists. The people of India are opposed to further Balkanization and are justified in believing that if the princes are not with them, they are against them. It is downright disloyalty on the part of Mir Laik Ali not to prevail on the Nizam to accede at once to the Indian Union. If the Nizam hugged the suzerainty of the British for 150 years, it is the height of unwisdom to reject the suzerainty of the people of India. If wiser counsels do not play the game, there should be no mistake about it, that in the event of a showdown between the Union of India and the Nizam, forty million Muslims as loyal citizens of this country will fight to a man against the autocratic regime of the Nizam.

Terror In Hyderabad

AKOLA, April 30 (IPA): On April 29, the Amin of Goregaon came to Sawana Taluka in Hingoli and threatened the local Congress leaders Mr. Kanhobarao and Mr. Sakaram Bhoyal with his revolver saying that the place was a Congress stronghold and the people were rebellious. The Amin also imposed fine of lakh rupees on the whole village and said that if this fine was not paid the whole village would be burnt and the people shot, writes Indian Press Association correspondent.

The Amin has warned the Patel and Patwari of the village with immediate dismissal and dire consequences if the fine is not collected by them.

In Savan, it is learnt, batches of 20 Razakars each are being organised and sent to border villages to raid the neighbouring villages in Union territory. Schools in bordering villages have been asked to evacuate in order to house the Razakars.

In Janephal Taluka, in Bhokerdan, about hundred armed Police raided the place. The people defended themselves and the fight lasted for 36 hours. The Police arrested and beat 32 persons. Among them was Dr. Pandharinath of Ladsavanji. Two Kisan workers were killed. Many people have left the village and taken shelter in the woods.

According to a statement by the Taluka Congress Committee the Nizam Police were accompanied by the Razakars who raped many women.

Bhopal Grants Responsible Govt.

BHOPAL, April 29 (API): The Nawab of Bhopal announced the inauguration of responsible Government in the State with the formation of an Interim Government with Raja Sir Oudhnarain Bisarya as Prime Minister.

The Nawab who was adressing a representative gathering of leaders of all important political parties and interests in the State at the State summer resort of Chiklod said that the discussions and consultations he had been having with the popular leaders of the State had resulted in "complete and unanimous agreement" in regard to a number of points.

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

Patiala Maharani Visits Barnala Camp

PATIALA, April 29 (API).—In pursuance of the decision of the Patiala darbar to intensify the recovery of abducted Muslim women and children Her Highness the Maharani of Patiala accompanied by staff and Major General Jaswat Singh officer on special duty for recovery of abducted women and children in Patiala State and two lady workers from Pakistan paid a visit to Bhatinda and Barnala and inspected the camps where Muslim women and children are lodged prior to their transfer to the main camp at Bhadurgarh fort. Her Highness greatly appreciated the work of social workers in providing information and helping authorities in the recovery of abducted women and children and exhorted both officials and social workers not to take rest till their laudable and humanitarian task was successfully accomplished.

Her Highness inspected a guard of honour furnished by ladies section of the newly created Home Guards and later on visited the local schools and hospitals.

GHETTO ACT WILL STAY

DURBAN, April 29 (Reuter): The Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act was sacred and could not be tampered in any shape or form, said Mr. Mitchell former administrator of Natal, who is now standing as a United Party candidate for Natal south coast in the general election

The act was fixed and immutable and could never be discussed at any conference which might be convened with India and Pakistan. "They are beating the air hopelessly if they think we will discuss any modification of the act" Mr Mitchell said

Europeans had the political power to ameliorate the conditions of Indians and natives and it was their responsibility to do so. The recent Fagan commission's report had given a complete answer to the native problem. It needed only to be implemented.

Scholarships To Orphaned Children

Refugee children who have lost their parents or guardians in Pakistan and migrated to India will be granted scholarships to continue their studies here, says a press note issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Such children who are in Delhi Province will be the responsibility of the women's section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation for the purposes of their education. The women's section will arrange for their admission to recognised institutions with the assistance of the Superintendent of Education, Delhi.

Refugee children who are eligible for this scholarship are of the following two categories:—

(1) Non-Muslim children who have lost their father or guardian during the disturbances in Pakistan and have migrated to India; and

(2) Children who have lost both their parents during the disturbances in Pakistan and have migrated to India.

Lady Mountbatten Visits Jalahalli

BANGALORE, April 29 (A.P.I.): Lady Mountbatten visited disabled training centre at Jalahalli this morning where 340 disabled ex-soldiers are receiving training in 23 different crafts which will make them feel useful to society instead of being a burden.

Her Excellency also spent an hour in the southern Red Cross home for war disabled and opened an exhibition and sale of work by ex-servicemen and hospital patients. She went round the hospital and had a word to say to all patients there.

Lady Mountbatten left for Madras by air at 11 a.m.

BRITISH FASCIST RALLY BANNED

But Mosley Permitted To Address May Day Meeting

LONDON, April 29 (Reuter): A procession through the streets of London's East End planned for Saturday by the Union movement led by Sir Oswald Mosley formerly head of the British Union of Fascists, has been banned by the Government.

Sir Oswald Mosley will, however, be allowed to speak at a meeting of the movement.

Mr. James Chuter Ede, the Home Secretary, stated in Parliament today that from midnight tonight all public political processions of whatever party would be banned for three months in that particular area.

Tough Mathematic Problem

NEW YORK, April 29 (Reuter):—Police stood by Miss Margaret Jokiel, a high school teacher, today after shots had been fired at her home and a mysterious telephone caller had said she would be "pushing up daisies" if she didn't pass everyone in mathematics examination today.

"I am afraid", Miss Jokiel said as she went through her day's round of mathematics tests at Fort Hamilton High School.

Some thirty shots, probably from automatic rifles, broke window panes in Miss Jokiel's Brooklyn home last night after her mother had answered two anonymous phone calls.

During the tests police questioned her 165 pupils on the source of the phone calls.

SETTLEMENT IN MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE

MADRAS, April 29, (A. P. I.): Tramway men who are on strike since yesterday will resume work tomorrow morning, it was officially stated today.

The workers had stayed away protesting against direct recruitment to the inspector's cadre instead of promoting one from amongst themselves. The Union representatives had a discussion with the Transport authorities this afternoon which resulted in a settlement being reached on the disputed point.

A working still, manufacturing illicit liquor, was unearthed by Agripada Police, at Lovegrove this morning.

One Narayan Durga Dhobi, who was arrested in this connection was released on bail, at Mazagaon, today.

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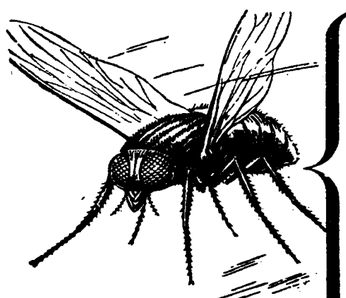
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Australia Open England Tour With Innings Victory

McCool's Magnificent Bowling: Claims Four Wickets For 29 Runs

WORCESTER, April 30, (Reuter). Australia declared their first innings closed before lunch today with the score 462 for eight wickets, which gave them a lead of 229 runs, with approximately four hours left for play on this, the final day of the match. Worcestershire were all out in their second innings for 212.

Within 20 minutes of the start today two Australian wickets fell, Hassett being caught when attempting a big hit to leg and Brown missing the ball to be stumped when playing forward to Howorth.

Miller produced some big hitting, getting taxes off Jackson and Howorth before reaching his 50 and then Bradman declared.

The Australians had scored 85 runs in one hour today, while Jackson's final figures showed 6 wickets for 135 runs.

PALMER SURVIVES L.B.W.

The County started well, if subdued, for McCool and Toshack allowed no liberties. The score rose steadily until at 41 McCool produced a googly which beat Kenyon and Tallon easily stumped him. In the next over Toshack had Cooper legbefore.

Palmer limped to the wicket as a result of mishap while fielding but his bat was as good as ever. Several times there were appeals for legbefore against him and once five Australians shouted together, but Palmer survived. Outschoorn, from Ceylon, started with Palmer until lunch, when the scoreboard showed 67 for two.

A fighting innings of 54 by the Ceylonese players. Outschoorn, who helped Palmer in a third wicket stand of 67, failed to prevent the Australians opening their tour with an innings victory.

Outschoorn batted stylishly for 105 minutes and powerful driving and hooking earned him nine fours. Palmer, hero of the first innings, although limping from a fielding mishap, again faced the bowling confidently and took four fours off Toshack.

He was stumped in jumping out of McCool who, mixing his spin cleverly, broke the back of Worcester's batting with a spell of four wickets for 15 runs in 14 overs.

Perks, who hit one six and four fours, was helped by Jackson in a stubborn last wicket stand out Worcestershire, lacking the services of Bob Wyatt, who injured himself while fielding this morning were beaten with 10 minutes to spare.

FOLLOWING ARE TODAY'S SCORES:—

Australians (First Innings continued. From overnight total of 377 for six).

A. L. Hassett c Wyatt b Jackson	35
W. A. Brown st Yarnold b Howorth	25
K. R. Miller (not out)	50
Ian Johnson (not out)	12
Extras	15
Total for eight wickets declared:	462

WORCESTERSHIRE (Second Innings)

Cooper lbw Toshack	22
Kenyon st Tallon b McCool	17
Palmer st Tallon b McCool	34
Outschoorn c Tallon b Barnes	54
Howorth lbw b McCool	0
White c Barnes b McCool	11
Jenkins lbw b Johnson	21
Perks c Barnes b Johnson	27
Yarnold c Lindwall b Johnson	11
Jackson (not out)	9
Wyatt (absent—ill)	0
Extras (4 byes, 1 legbye, 1 wide)	6
Total	212

BOWLING ANALYSIS	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lindwall	3	0	19	0
Miller	8	3	18	0
Toshack	18	8	40	1
McCool	17	5	29	4
Johnson	13.3	1	75	3
Barnes	8	2	25	1

Warning To Cricketers

Avoid "Handled The Ball" And "Hit The Ball Twice" Dangers

LONDON, April 30 (Reuter): Batsmen in all classes of cricket are advised to take much greater care in future to avoid being given out "handled the ball" or 'hit the ball twice" following the M.C.C.'s latest reminder to umpires.

The "handled the ball" danger was brought fully into prominence by the Roper-Allen episode at Lords in 1945. G. O. Allen, playing for the South of England against the Royal Australian Air Force, picked up the ball after preventing it from rolling on to his stumps.

Roper appealed and Allen was given "out."

Afterwards, Roper said he had appealed for "bowled" as he thought a ball might have been moved.

Nowadays few batsmen in first class cricket take the risk of picking up the ball in order to return it to the bowler.

Many, however, have persisted in the habit of hitting it a second time in order to save a fieldsman or the bowler from fetching the ball.

In the new laws of cricket it is pointed out that although the umpire may regard the fact that a run is attempted as evidence of the batsman's intention to take advantage of the second strike, it is not conclusive, and that he may legitimately strike the ball twice only for the purpose of guarding his wicket.

In any case of "hit the ball twice" the bowler does not get credit for the wicket.

Umpires are being told to apply these laws rigidly, and the M. C. C. add:

"Should any member of the fielding side appeal, it necessarily means that the umpire has no option in his decision and it is unjust to place him in such an invidious position."

'Watchdog' Over Chinese Government

National Assembly Sets Up Committee

NANKING, April 30 (UPA): The National Assembly at its final business session today voted to set up a "constitution supervision committee" to act as watching on the Government between Assembly sessions.

The committee is a loosely knit body open to all delegates who wish to participate voluntarily. It will be organized like the "constitution enforcement promotion committee" established during the Constitutional Assembly last year.

Chinese 'Reds' Near U.S Naval Hq

SHANGHAI, April 30 (UPA): Communist battle forces today drew nearer the Tsingtao headquarters of the United States naval forces in the Pacific.

A United Press of America dispatch from Tsingtao described fighting 20 miles from the naval base and harbour, which also is site of the Chinese naval training base. At least 3,000 Reds including two regiments of the 14th column reinforced by locs' Red militia, reportedly were attacking Aushanwei about 25 miles north-east of Tsingtao, two days ago. The dispatch said two days of fighting ended when the Nationalists drove the Communists back into a mountain retreat and laid siege to them.

Communist forces also attacked Landeh, 50 miles north of Tsingtao while 10 miles nearer the Communists reportedly moved on Lanchuen.

The evacuation of Weihsen 80 miles of Tsingtao, by Government forces was officially confirmed earlier. Government dispatches said the remnants of the Government's garrison after fighting their way through the Red siege lines, reached Changlo 10 miles west where the reinforcements from the north and south reportedly arrived.

"ASIAN MARSHALL AID" PROGRAMME?

Conference Of Experts To Discuss Ways And Means

LONDON, April 30 (UPI)—The Government of India is investigating the possibilities of initiating an "Asian Marshal Aid" programme. The Indian scheme, however, does not seek loans or charitable gifts from the United States of America as it is the case with the European countries under the "European Recovery Programme" it is learnt.

What the Government of India is contemplating, according to the information available here, is that the South Eastern Asian countries should, as a measure of wider regional planning, sale raw materials for planned purchase of capital goods, to provide for a rapid industrialisation of each separate area.

A conference of experts from the South Eastern Asian countries may shortly be summoned in India to draw up a list of their available exports and also of their requirements of capital goods for a number of years, and to discuss terms of payment and delivery with the countries which may be willing to co-operate in their programme.

The U.S.A. obviously occupies a central position in the above mentioned programme. It is believed that Mr. Asaf Ali, the Indian Ambassador in Washington, initiated discussions on this subject and found ready sympathy of the American administration. Mr. Grady, the American Ambassador in New Delhi's recent reference to the Marshal Plan or Nehru Plan for Asia also refers to this idea of productive programme—not a scheme of charity tying up the recipient countries with political strings—for South East Asia.

In London also, the proposal is receiving close attention but here the stress is being laid on a military alliance as well, to bind these Asian countries. Diplomatic advisers of Pandit Nehru are doubtful of the wisdom of military alliance.

TWO FOOD SHIPS ARRIVE IN INDIA

MADRAS, April 30, (API): The S. S. Rosalie Mellor, carrying 4,379 tons of Siam rice arrived at Cochin port on April 28. From this shipment, Travancore will get 2,000 tons, Cochin 1000 tons and Madras 1,379 tons.

The S. S. Eastbank arrived at Vizagapatam port on April 28 with a consignment of wheat from Australia. From this consignment 7,000 tons have been allocated to the Central Provinces, 500 tons to Hyderabad and the balance of 806 tons will be added to the reserves at the Central Storage Depot, Vizagapatam.

Queenpot Wins 1000 Guineas

NEWMARKET, April 30 (Reuter):—"Queenpot" won the One Thousand Guineas.

"Ariostar" was second, "Duplicity" third.

BETTING: Six to 1 "Queenpot", 100 to 6 "Ariostar" 33 to 1 "Duplicity".

Twenty-two ran.

"Queenpot" won by a head with one and half lengths separating second and third. Favourite nine to four. "Masaka" was badly away.

"Fair Dinah" was fourth.

Sir Percy Lorraine's filly "Queenpot" by big game out of "Poker Chip" by champion jockey Gordon Richards won the fillies classic One Thousand Guineas run over one mile here today by a head from Reginald Day's "Ariostar" by Solario" out of Costar" with "Lady Zia" Wernher's "Duplicity" one and a half lengths third of 22 runners.

"Queenpot" starting 6 stone second favourite, was quickly into her stride and was never headed. "Ariostar" came with late run but just failed to catch the winner. "Ariostar" started at 100 to 6 and "Duplicity" 33 to 1.

AGA KHAN'S MASKA LOSES

Aga Khan's "Maska" which started 9 to 4 favourite caused trouble at start and was badly away.

BETTING: Nine to 4 "Maska", six to 1 "Queenpot"; 100 to 8 "Doria" and "La Chipette"; 100 to 7 "Brilliante", "Madonna" "Tudor Lady" "Shvlass" and "Bodala"; 100 to 6 "Ariostar"; 20 to 1 "Fairdinah", "Greatfun" and "Ringa Ring"; 25 to 1 over the border, "Ashblonde" and "Opensesame"; 33 to 1 others.

Place betting in proportion.

"Fairdinah" was fourth, "Opensesame" fifth "Brilliantine" sixth, "Misspolly" seventh, Doria" 8th, "Ring A Ring" ninth, with "Bodala" last. "Queenpot" covered the mile in 1 minute 41 and four-fifth seconds.

Plea For More Women Hon. Magistrates

BOMBAY, Friday.

A plea for appointing more women Honorary Magistrates was made today by Miss. Navajbai Contractor at the annual general meeting of the Society of Honorary Magistrates, Bombay, held at the Esplanade Police Court.

Miss Contractor claimed that women were better suited to do duties of Magistrates in times of emergency like the outbreak of riots. Further, there had been a general complaint that the present Honorary Magistrate did not turn up for duty in time. Therefore for ensuring better efficiency and service she suggested that more women should be appointed to these posts.

Khan Bahadur C. R. Turner, Khan Sahadur M. A. Fazalbhoy and Mr. Hasham Karim Mistry were elected unopposed as President, Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer respectively. Messrs. K. S. Seshna L. S. Dandekar were elected Joint Secretaries. The meeting also elected a committee of seven members.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate assured his fullest co-operation to the Honorary Magistrates in the discharge of their duties.

DEVKARAN NANJEE ENTERTAINED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, retiring President of the Bombay Shroffs Association, was entertained to tea this afternoon at the Taj Mahal Hotel by Mr. Ratilal Gandhi the new President of the Association.

A large gathering was present, including Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Behram Karanjia, Mr. Ramdas Khilachand, Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mrs. Munshi.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi in his speech referred to the services rendered by Mr. Devkaran Nanjee to the Shroffs' Association and, to the business community in general and recalled the great part played by the Association in the financing of the rural economy.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, replying, stressed the need for integrating the shoffs in the banking structure of the country and suggested that the Reserve Bank authorities should take in hand the much delayed scheme. By this process, he said the shroffs would be restored to their traditional role of a financing agency.

W. BENGAL CABINET CRISIS

CALCUTTA, April 29, (API): Sri Surendra Mohan Ghose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in a statement tonight on the reported move for reconstitution of the present West Bengal ministry says:—

I have so long purposely refrained from making any statement over the ministerial crisis of west Bengal as I feel a public controversy over it should not have been raised. My name has been associated with the matter; that is why I have been particularly anxious to avoid entering into the controversy. But I strongly feel in the present set up of things, the ministry cannot carry on properly and effectively, and I have not the least doubt that in the interest of the province and of the Congress, the ministry should be reconstituted without any delay.

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Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "DGD/SR-1686/CPM-2/40808" should be sent to the Director General of Disposals, C.P. & M. Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Last date for receipt of tenders: 4 P.M. on 25-5-48.

Public opening of tenders: at 11 A.M. on 26-5-48.

Offers to remain open for acceptance up to 25-6-48.

All tenders should be accompanied by a receipt for 10 per cent of the total price offered, deposited in favour of the Director General of Disposals as "Revenue Deposit" in Reserve, Imperial Bank of India or Government Treasury. Cheques or drafts on other Banks and Cash will not be accepted.

Offers may be sent on plain paper. No special forms are required. Offers below the reserve price will not be considered. Sales will be subject to conditions of contract contained in form "Con. 117", copies of which are available in Disposals Offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras.

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VARIATIONS.
41.44 m. (7240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Geet Thumri and Khayal 5-45 p.m. S. P. Mohile 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 Balashankar Krut Ghazalo 8-15 S. P. Mohile 9-0 Chandrabai Jambolikar 9-30 Bhavgeet.

Charities' Fete

The Prize Number of the Advertisement Programme sold at the Charities Fete in January is 99 (ninety-nine). The bearer of the Number may claim the prize from Rev. Fr. Frank Lobo, Cathedral House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, 1, upto the end of July 1948.

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MOTILAL, VANMALA

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 8, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 20, 1367
Parsi: Ader 1, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 19-1 p.m.
Hightide: 05-04, 18-49 Lowtide: 00.30, 10-59.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Public meeting at the Podar College Hall today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m Sri Panampilly Govinda Menon will address the gathering.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE: Golden Jubilee celebration at the Institute premises today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) His Excellency, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh the Governor of Bombay will inaugurate the celebration. The function is open to the invited guests and Members of the Institute.

ST. JOHNS AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION: Today (Saturday) Exhibition from 5 to 8 p.m, lecture on "Care of Motner and Infant" followed by short demonstration at 6-30 p.m. instructive films on Infant Care and Good Eating, today (Saturday) at Headquarters Hall (Town Hall Compound.)

FIRST PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE FOR THE BLIND, ELOCUTION COMPETITION: To enable many students to participate, the date for sending entries has been extended from the fifth to the 10th May 1948.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION, B.I.T. CHAWL NO. 11, FORAS ROAD: A public meeting on the open space outside the Union Office at 6 p.m. today (Saturday).

EDUCATION FILMS OF INDIA: Free demonstration of educational films on problems of transport and communication at 91 Walkeshwar Road, today (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

P.E.N. AND ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION: Srimati Sophia Wadia and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will speak, respectively, on the "Ideals of the P.E.N." and "Islamic Research in Bombay", at 6 p.m. in the Durbar Hall, B.B.R.A.S. Town Hall.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Dr. B. N. Cooper will speak on "Our Post-Graduates, Their Outlook and Application to Study" at 4 p.m. and Dr. George Coelho will speak on "Medical Education and examinations" at 4-30 p.m. at Blavasky Lodge (near French Bridge) today.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE: Opening Ceremony of I.N.T. Theatrical Service at Pawwala Building, Pawwala Street opp. Cama Baug, Charni Road, today between 4 and 8 p.m.

HINDUSTANI TRAINING CLASSES: The training classes for Hindustani will be conducted every Sunday between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. at the Gulabbai Kanyashala opp. Kalbadevi Khadi Bhundar from the 2nd May.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: Meeting will be held at the Kamgar Maidan today at 5-30 p.m. to observe May Day. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Swami Siddhanath Maharaj on "Shradha" at 4-30 p.m. today.

B.P.W.C.: Rani Maharaj Singh will visit the Rescue Home for Indian women at Umerkhadi, today at 11 a.m. on the invitation of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

YOUTH LODGE: Fr. Md. Jafeth will deliver a lecture on "Palestine" today at 6-30 p.m. in the Youth Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge Bombay.

DR. AMBEDKAR ROAD OPENING: Today at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Pali Danda Road, (near Mahar Colony) Bandra—Mr. V. N. Desai President Bandra Municipality will preside at the ceremony".

BOMBAY SHROFFS ASSOCIATION LTD.: Members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Ltd. will close their Hundi and other business today (Saturday) as a mark of respect to the memory of late Seth Gulamali Samshuddin Tambawala of M/s. Abdulhusein Gulamali.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD LIBRARY: Under the auspices of the National Brotherhood a library is started. It is a collection of best publications on eastern and western civilizations. The library contains books on ethics, literature, psychology, theology and politics. Those who desire to avail themselves of this library are requested to see the Hon. Secretary, Literary Committee, at the Brotherhood office, between 9-30 and 10-30 p.m. The library will be only open to the members of the National Brotherhood.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Mahendra Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Palmistry" at 4 p.m. and Mr. D. C. Amin on "Mundane Astrology" at 4-30 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.



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GANDHI SHRADHA CEREMONY



In connection with the Shradha ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi, a prayer meeting was held at the Vanita Vishram gardens on Friday. Mr. M.Y. Nurie is seen addressing the gathering.

Agricultural Settlements To Grow More Food

One of the effective means of increasing food production is bringing all cultivable waste lands under cultivation. Thousands of acres of fertile paddy lands are lying uncultivated in the Kanara district and the Government proposes to bring under cultivation as a beginning, about 1,500 acres of land in Indoor and adjoining villages in the Mundgod taluka at a total cost of Rs. 4,79,888 in the first year out of which nearly half the amount will be recoverable. Most of this area is commanded by irrigation tanks.

It is proposed to settle 150 families on the land. The area of 1,500 acres will be divided into blocks of 10 acres of rice land which will be given to each settler. Much of the preliminary work will have to be done by the settlers who will be given Government help by way of subsidy and loans. The settlers will be given the necessary assistance in obtaining cattle, implements, seeds, manures, fodder, etc., to begin with. Two pairs of bullocks and a set of implements will be supplied to each settler. Half the cost of bullocks and implements will be borne by Government as subsidy and the other half as loan to be recovered in a manner specified below. Seeds and manures will also be supplied.

The loans for cultivation charges, seed and manure will be interest-free recoverable after the harvest. The other loans to the cultivators will be recovered from the third year, in 15 annual instalments, with interest at 3 1/4 per cent. No interest will be charged in the first two years. The land of 10 acres to be granted to each settler will be on new and impartible tenure. The recovery of the occupancy price, equal to three times the assessment, will be recovered from the sixth year.

The assessment will be levied from the first year.

The Public Works Department will take up the question of construction of roads in the area.

F. C. P. S. EXAM. RESULT

The following candidates have been declared to have passed the Fellowship Examination (F.C.P.S.) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in April 1948:—

NEW REGULATIONS
Dermatology And Venereology
2. Carvalho, Antonio Acurcio.
OLD REGULATIONS
(Medicine)
9. (Miss) H. M. Colabawalla, 11. M. N. Desai, 14. S. Y. H. Farooqui, 16. A. F. Golwalla, 18. S. J. Irani, 24. Z. N. Kadri, 27. B. M. Kher, 29. B. C. Kothari, 32. M. N. Lala, 38. B. G. Modi, 39. V. V. Mody, 42. P. A. Nazareth, 44. A. J. Patel, 46. R. G. Patel, 47. V. S. Prayag, 48. S. N. Ranade, 50. L. V. Sardey, 52. S. M. Shah, 53. D. H. Tejani, 55. G. G. Vashi.

(Surgery)
62. N. K. Apte, 71. N. W. Bilangady, 78. M. T. Danak, 79. V. R. Date, 90. D. K. Karanjavala, 93. D. B. Malshe, 96. J. M. Mehta, 101. V. B. Pathak, 106. J. N. Ravalia, 107 A. K. Shah, 110. S. J. Talsania, 111. H. N. Trivedi.

Midwifery And Gynaecology
121. (Miss) D. K. Bhavnani, 125. (Miss) S. S. Daruvala, 142. (Miss) S. A. Khare.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 30, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st April 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 30th April, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 105 77 0 0 0. Ahmednagar 103 73 0 0.1 minus 0.3. Allahabad 111 83 0 0 minus 0.2, Bangalore 90 68 0 1.0 minus 0.6. Baroda 105 78 0 0 — Belgaum 95 69 0.1 2.5 plus 0.7, Bhopal 106 80 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhuj 98 76 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 91 79 0 0 0, Calcutta 91 75 T 0.7 minus 1.0, Delhi 109 81 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn.) 112 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Karachi nil, Madras 97 82 0 0 0.9 plus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 86 65 0 0 minus 1.2, Mangalore 91 77 0 1.2 minus 0.4, Marmagao nil, Mysore 89 69 0 2.2 minus 0.1, Nagpur 105 81 0 0.5 minus 0.1, Patna 103 75 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 100 71 0 0 minus 0.6, Rajkot 105 73 0 0 0, Sholapur 105 78 0 0 minus 0.5, Simla nil, Srinagar 66 49 0.1 — —, Surat 96 77 0 0 0.

Weather Summary

POONA, April 30, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather summary for Friday, the 30th April, 1948:—

Observations from the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces are practically absent.

The seasonal low over Chota Nagpur and the neighbourhood has become more marked.

Thunderstorm-rain has been widespread in Assam and sub-Himalayan Bengal and occurred locally in the eastern Pakistan, Gangetic West Bengal and Bihar. A few thundershowers are also reported from Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the West Central Provinces, the South Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-East Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal from the north-west frontier and North Baluchistan to the west Central Provinces and Central India.

FORECAST UNTIN THE 1St May EVENING: Thunderstorm rain will be widespread in Assam and the Eastern Pakistan and occur locally in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Malabar. A few thundershowers are also likely in Orissa, East Central India, the East United Provinces, the Central Provinces, east Hyderabad Mysore, the East Punjab Hills and the Madras Presidency Outside Malabar.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, the eastern Pakistan and sub-Himalayan west Bengal in the next 48 hours.

Scholarships For Refugee Children

Refugee children who have lost their parents or guardians in Pakistan and migrated to India will be granted scholarships to continue their studies here.

Such children who are in Delhi Province will be the responsibility of the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation for the purposes of their education. The Women's Section will arrange for their admission to recognized institutions with the assistance of the Superintendent of Education, Delhi.

The Honorary Director of the Women's Section is authorised to pay scholarships not exceeding Rs. 25 per month to each such child admitted to a recognized institution and the education of such children should conform to the type of education which they would have received had their parents or guardians been alive. Such children, however, will not be entitled to other concessions sanctioned by the Government of India for loans etc.

Refugee children who are eligible for this scholarship are of the following two categories:—

(1) Non-Muslim children who have lost their father or guardian during the disturbances in Pakistan and have migrated to India; and

(2) Children who have lost both their parents during the disturbances in Pakistan and have migrated to India.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Special Organisation Set Up In Bombay

The Government of Bombay has set up a Special Organisation for Industrial and Technical Education in the Province and has appointed Mr. J. A. Taraporevala, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, as its Joint Director.

The institutions and schemes such as Engineering College, Poona, Technical Institutes and Schools at Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Surat, Dhulia and Bombay and the post war reconstruction Schemes regarding degree courses in Textile Manufacture, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Training of Technical personnel abroad etc. will be transferred from the Departments of Industries and Public Instruction to this Special Organisation.

Mysore Premier In City Today

Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, Mysore, will arrive in Bombay today (Saturday) at 11 o'clock by a special plane from Delhi and will be leaving for Bangalore tomorrow (Sunday) morning. There will be a reception to Mr. Reddy at the Mysore Association Matunga (G.I.P.) at 8 p.m. today (Saturday).

Warning To Visitors To Ajmer Fair

It is hereby notified for the information of all intending visitors to the Urs Fair of Khwaja Sahib, Ajmer which begins this year from the 11th May 1948, that there is a "great scarcity" of water in Ajmer and that they are likely to be considerably inconvenienced also that the danger of the breaking out of Epidemic disease will be proportionately increased on this account.

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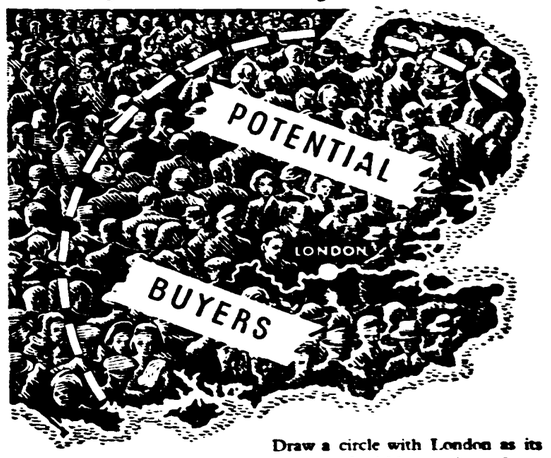
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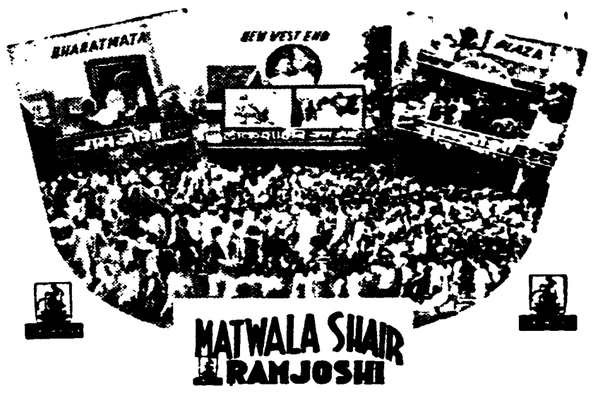
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The Bombay Chronicle

The terror of reform is the discovery that we must cast away our virtues, or what we have always estimated as such. —F. H. HAYWARD

CONFOUNDING CONFUSION

It is difficult to understand the report from Lake Success that the Indian Delegation to the Security Council desires the postponement of the Junagadh issue until the Commission on Kashmir got under way and has even recommended the Czechoslovak representative as its nominee on the Commission. After India had rejected the Commission plan, this action does not indicate any degree of consistency. It is not possible that India believes acceptance of details and active participation in fixing them can be in conformity with rejection in principle. The Security Council naturally will be led to feel that mere academic non-conformity matters little when practical co-operation is offered.

Some explanation is due to the people of India and, if it is that the message is a garbled version of what has happened, the sooner the error is corrected the better. What must not happen is that the Union should gain the reputation abroad of being undecided and wavering. It would have been infinitely preferable for the Indian Delegation even to have pursued a more accommodating policy than to vacillate between rejection and implementation as it appears now to be doing. Let your 'Yea' be yea and your 'Nay' nay, is an axiom which applies as much international issues as to personal matters. It is even more important there.

It seems that the Delegation had not calculated the implications of rejection before deciding on it. It is even more apparent that the effect of implementing the Security Council's plan actively after declaring for rejection has been considered even less. If the Union's policy is to be expressed in this way, it is futile to complain that India lacks friends among the nations. For what are other people to make of a state of continuous inconsistency? It is time that the Union Government adopted a definite policy and made it known to the public.

Reaction's Last Stronghold

The Non-Europeans of the Union of South Africa, with the Indian people as the vanguard, are on the march for full democratic rights. On May 26, elections are to be held in South Africa. But this election is confined only to the tiny minority of Europeans who form but one-fifth of the total population of the Union. The vicious colour bar is applied to shut out both Indians and Africans. The election is to decide what group of European oppressors should govern South Africa. More than half a dozen different groups besides some independents, are in the field. But the main parties are only two. The first is the United Party led by General Smuts, which has already captured eleven seats without a contest. The second is the so-called Nationalist Party, led by the notorious Dr. Malan. This is a party of unconcealed Fascists. While all the major parties have based their election policy on the principle of White Supremacy, Dr. Malan has elaborated a plan of oppression which could put Hitler to shame. Dr. A. B. Xuma, President of the General African National Congress, told the Provincial Conference of the Transvaal Indian Congress held at Johannesburg on April 25, that this upsurge of reaction was the result of an uneasy conscience. He asserted that the Passive Resistance Movement of South African Indians had perturbed Europeans. Both he and other fraternal delegates to the Conference stated that the struggle launched by Mahatma Gandhi first in South Africa and later in India had led all oppressed people to the path of freedom, and that the path now being followed by the votaries of the Mahatma will find them allies throughout the world.

The Indian community in South Africa has its own special problems. The Transvaal Conference asked the Union Government to make an official and direct approach to the Governments of India and Pakistan for a Round Table Conference to solve these problems. At the same time, however, it is gratifying to find Indians taking a leading part in the battle against the colour bar which the Native Africans are launching. The President of the African National Congress has issued a call for an effective answer by the Non-European people to the colour-bar voting system. A monster Transvaal-Orange Free State People's Assembly for Votes For All is to meet shortly to discuss a manifesto asserting the right of South Africans of all races to vote and be elected to government bodies. While launching the move for the Assembly, Dr. Xuma made a statement supporting co-operation among Non-European people on all matters of common interest, the question of franchise being one such. Among the sponsors of the Assembly are a group of Indians headed by Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

It has always been thus in history. It is the fight of a small and oppressed minority that fires the flame of a wider movement. What started as a battle for the self-respect of Indian settlers in Africa is assuming the general character of a campaign for asserting the equality of all peoples and the right of the sons of the soil everywhere to rule themselves. It is preposterous that the Europeans in Africa, who are as much immigrants as Indians, should set themselves up as a ruling race. Not content with what they hold in South Africa they wanted to extend their domain over South West Africa, which is now administered as a Mandate. India led the battle in the U.N.O. against this move. But South Africa is trying to keep the people of South-West Africa in ignorance. Rev. Michael Scott, who wanted to go to South-West Africa to inform the people of the fate of their petition to the U.N.O. against the territory being incorporated in the Union of South Africa, has been refused permission to enter that territory. He has also been refused permission to show in South Africa the United Nations documentary film—"Peoples Charter". How long can such measures hold back the tide? The movement for the freedom of the human spirit sweeps forward. The Non-Europeans in South Africa, who are four times as many as the Europeans, are awake at last. And, thanks to the blind, reactionary policies of the Union Whites, they are also being united and organised. Their case is irresistible. Soon their will is bound to become even more irresistible.

Protection For British Inventors

(BY C. HARCOURT-ROBERTSON)

In order to secure to Britain and her industry the maximum benefit of inventions and discoveries by British scientists, the Government propose to establish a National Corporation for the development and exploitation of inventions. This proposal is embodied in the Development of Inventions Bill which has just been formally introduced and read a first time in the House of Lords.

The Bill provides for the setting up of a National Research Development Corporation, to which body the Board of Trade may make advances up to £5,000,000 (Rs. 6.6 crores) within five years of its establishment for working capital. The functions of the Corporation are defined as being

(1) To secure, where the public interest so requires, the development or exploitation of inventions which result from research by Government and other organisations financed by public funds and of any other invention as to which it appears to the Corporation that it is not being developed or exploited or sufficiently developed and exploited; and

(2) To accept, acquire and hold rights in inventions, including new processes and techniques, and to grant or dispose of such rights for consideration or otherwise.

QUALIFIED MEMBERS

The Corporation, which will be given wide powers, will consist of a chairman and a managing director and from four to 10 other members with special qualifications, all to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Advances which may be made to the Corporation by the Board of Trade for capital purposes will be repayable at interest but this may be waived for the first five years. The Corporation will also be given power to borrow temporarily up to £250,000 (Rs. 33.2 lakhs).

It is provided that the Corporation shall operate so as to make its income balance its revenue expenditure as soon as possible in so far as this is consistent with the fulfilment of its purposes. The Corporation's annual reports and statements of accounts will be laid before Parliament. In exercise of its functions the Corporation will be required to comply with the general directions given by the Board of Trade.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had a hand in the drafting of the Bill and will participate jointly with the Board of Trade. Generally speaking, the new Corporation will aim to secure the development and exploitation of inventions by those inventors who either have no means of doing this themselves or are not sufficiently interested in the commercial exploitation of their inventions.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES

The Corporation's activities will not be limited to new inventions. Although it will have no power of compulsion it will provide new opportunities to investors. It is not the intention that the Government should embark on a large-scale exploitation of inventions; the idea is to sell rights or to grant licences on terms to ensure their beneficial working by private enterprise.

The Corporation will also deal with patent rights in overseas countries, for one of its objects is to save and to earn foreign exchange.

200 YEARS OF CLASS STRUGGLES

Labour Looks To Next Crisis To Take Over The World

By C. K. Narayanswami

"It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but on the contrary, their social being that determines their being," wrote Karl Marx nearly hundred years ago. A scientific appraisal of all social conflicts through the ages bear witness to the truth of this fundamental formulation. Along with Frederich Engels, he wrote in the "Communist Manifesto" which bears its relevance to the conditions in the hundredth year after its issue: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

"Freeman and slave, patrecian and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman—in a word, oppressor and oppressed—stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open, fight—a fight that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes."

This process of social conflict continues even to-day. At the root of this conflict is the production relations that change from stage to stage. "At a certain stage of their development," said Marx, "the material forces of production come in conflict with the existing relations of production, or—what is but a legal expression for the same thing—with the property relations within which they have been at work before. From forms of development of the process of production those relations turn into fetters. Then begins an epoch of social revolutions."

Thus we see that at the beginning of the industrial revolution, when machine entered into the process of production and the handicraftsmen were thrown out of their occupation and living, social relations enter into hateful destructions. "Habits of centuries, the love of independence, drove them to struggle for two generations against their fate, under extreme and prolonged suffering." The first form of protest assumed the form of factory riots resulting in destruction of property and the smashing up of machinery. This phenomenon was present not only in England. It could be seen wherever the machine had invaded the process of production. This happened in Germany and the continent, too. Such action arose out of an incomplete comprehension of the new stage of development that machine introduced in social relations. "Time and experience were needed before the workpeople could learn to distinguish between machinery itself and the use of machinery by capital; and until they could come to direct their attacks, not against the material instruments of production, but against the social form in which these instruments are used."

WRECKERS' LOGIS

The machine-wrecker's logic was simple. Leo Huberman in "Man's Worldly Goods" puts it succinctly: "Suppose you saw the erection of a mill, into which went machines which soon turned out so much hosiery at such cheap prices that the living you could make became less and less decent until you were on the verge of starvation. You would look back to the days before the machine had come, and what had been barely decent living would appear in your day dream as a luxurious living. Then you would look about you and shudder at the poverty you were in. You would ask yourself the cause, as you had already done a thousand times, and you would come to the same conclusion—the machine. It was the machine that threw men out of work and lowered the price of goods. The machine—there was the enemy. When desperate men came to this conclusion, the next step was inevitable: Machine-wrecking!

"Around and around we all will stand
And sternly swear we will,
We'll break the shears and windows, too,
And set fire to the tazzling mill.

In Britain Parliament passes an Act making machine wrecking a capital offence punishable with death. But all Governments are mad when they think that they can crush the struggle to live and for life itself by penal laws. Lord Byron was the first to recognise the foolishness and enormity of such action. Speaking on the Bill to kill machine wrecking, he said in Parliament (1812): "...... whilst these outrages must be admitted to exist to an alarming extent, it cannot be denied that they have arisen from circumstances of the most unparalleled distress. The perseverance of these miserable men in their proceedings tends to prove that nothing but absolute want could have driven a large and once honest and industrious body of the people into the commission of excesses so hazardous to themselves, to their families and to the community. In the foolishness of their hearts they imagined that the maintenance and well-doing of the industrious poor were objects of greater consequence than the enrichment of a few individuals by any improvements in the implements of trade, which threw the workmen out of employment and rendered the labourer unworthy of his hire.... You call these men a mob, desperate, dangerous and ignorant...... Are we aware of our obligations to the mob? It is the mob that labour in our fields, serve in our houses—that man your navy and recruit your army—that have enabled you to defy all the world, and can also defy you when neglect and calamity have driven them to despair."

REAL ENEMIES

The machine wreckers soon found that their real enemies were not the machines which after all are the instruments of production. The real enemies were those who controlled the means of production and used them for private profit. Machine wrecking, therefore, was useless and did not solve the workers' problems. Other and more effective methods of struggle were necessary: but then these grew in intensity as the production relations sharpened in their contrasts.

The coming of the machine did away with the old feudal concepts

(Continued on Page 10)

Indians In Britain

Sir Stafford Pays Tribute To Indian Scientist

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON.—It was a happy idea of the India League to hold a reception in honour of India's Nobel Prize winner, Sir C. V. Raman. This afforded an opportunity to many Indians and their English friends to make an acquaintance with the charming scientist. Indeed, but for the initiative taken by the League, the visit of the great scientist to this country would have passed off almost unnoticed. The British press, with its queer value of things, did not so much as mention that he was here, though it is quite active in chronicling the arrivals and departures of cinema and cabaret stars even of the third category. Sir C. V. Raman had just returned from Bordeaux, where he had gone at the invitation of the French and at the expense of Americans, the occasion being the 20th anniversary of his own scientific discovery, known to the world as "Raman Effect." The High Commissioner held a luncheon in his honour at India House to which leading British scientists and other personalities were invited. I wish representatives of the Indian press in this country had been included among the invitees. I am not unaware of the difficulty of entertaining a large number at the India House. But was it necessary to invite all 'high officials' of the India House? Had the list of the India House officials been reduced room might have been found for leading Indian journalists. This is what other Legations and consulates do on similar occasions. I can not imagine American press being excluded from a function held in honour of an American scientist.

Sir Stafford called Raman 'Doyen of scientists' and stressed the international aspect of scientific work. Indeed, as Sir Stafford said, at the present time when international relations are becoming difficult and possibilities of international co-operation narrowing down, it is essential that men of science, who are concerned with facts, should get together and enlarge the scope of exchange of ideas and carry on that great international function that belongs to them. But will they be able to resist the storms that are blowing about them? Will they place the fruits of their research before mankind or will they keep them reserved for the exclusive use of their own countries? Should scientists yield to the chains of narrow nationalism, the greatest harm to the cause of research and enquiry will be done. If, on the other hand were the scientists of the world to set up a united front, they would be able to check the international politicians whose follies not unoften are the root of all wars.

INDIAN SCIENCE STUDENTS

High Commissioner Menon's statement that there are 200 Indian scholars in this country engaged in scientific research came as a surprise to many of his listeners. It was, of course, known that a number of Indian students are doing science. But one did not realise the number was so high. Indeed, science is going to play a great part in the future life of India and it is very encouraging that so many young men are devoting their attention to scientific work. It is the privilege of the scientist to unlock the store houses of nature. I hope our scientists will use this privilege for the good of their long suffering, half-starved, half-naked countrymen.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

As usual India will participate in the British Industries Fair which opens in May. There will be a special Indian pavilion where will be shown silks, brocades, carpets, rugs, jewellery and other goods for which India has been famous for centuries. A special effort is being made to bring important Indian manufactures to the attention of the Western buyers. The highlight of the Indian pavilion will be the mangoes which will be flown from India. Cigarettes manufactured from Indian tobacco will be on view. I am not in a position to pass a verdict on Indian cigarettes. But I do hope they are worthy to be shown in a first class exhibition like the present fair. Many countries often avail themselves of the opportunities provided by such fairs to disseminate knowledge about their countries. Last year I was quite loaded with literature about this and that country. I do not know if the Government of India is taking the opportunity to tell the world what constructive work it has been doing in spite of terrible teething trouble she has been experiencing. A factual survey of conditions in India would definitely be in the interest of the objects which the Government seeks to advance. The very fact the Government is participating in the Fair shows that the Government believes in advertising her goods. Why not also advertise

(Continued on Page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Another Splinter Party

The decision of Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe, President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, Mr. S.S. More, a member of the Executive Committee of the M.P.C.C. and a number of other Congressmen to quit the Congress and form a separate party is greatly to be regretted. We are not saying this merely because we feel that this move might weaken the Congress organisation. But it must be clearly realised that India, having secured her political independence only a few months ago, finds herself placed in a position which calls for the greatest and most united national effort at reconstruction. And Indian political parties have not yet acquired the poise of opposition parties of a mature democracy like that of Britain but tend to develop needless and often acrimonious antagonisms. Secondly, even if the need for an effective opposition to the party in power is admitted—and it must be emphasised that in the present context an artificially created opposition is not only unnecessary but may be actually harmful—such opposition cannot come from splinter parties breaking away in tiny groups from the Congress. Any political party, not only in the present circumstances of India, but at any time, if it is to function as an instrument of national good, must be broadbased, both in terms of its membership and in terms of a new, positive and dynamic policy.

Narrow And Sterile

The new party does not seem to fill the bill in respect of any of these requirements. The breakaway is admittedly caused by personal and group discontent, and not because of any differences on fundamentals. It is admittedly not a national party, but is confined only to Maharashtra. The sponsors, of course, deny that it is a communal party and that its membership is open to all communities. But judging by the present composition of the group, it is not only communal but narrowly communal. It appears to be the revival of what was once termed a non-Brahmin party. That brings us really to the most regrettable feature of this party. To use an expression recently used by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is a hang-over from the past. The leaders of the dissident group were prominent figures of the non-Brahmin movement of a bygone age. They had themselves discovered that a movement based on so negative a programme as that of opposition to Brahmins and clamour for jobs could do no good for the vast masses whom they professed to represent. They found shelter in the generous bosom of the Congress, and they now want to revert to a position which they found sterile in the pre-freedom days. It is bound to be even more sterile in the post-freedom era. All that their revolt means is that they have not understood the climate of freedom, and the radical changes it ought to bring over thought and action in the political plane. It is this aspect, which, in our view, is the most regrettable part of the formation of this, as of all other tiny, grousy splinter groups.

Mr. Noel-Baker's 'Tribute'

In a special interview with a correspondent of the "United Nations World", Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, the British Secretary of Commonwealth Relations, who is in America to represent Britain in the Kashmir affair, is reported to have said that Indian independence had not weakened the Commonwealth. It has not so far, but even apart from past relations, recent events have made many Indians wonder whether India can retain a place in the Commonwealth with self-respect and without prejudice to its interests. Mr. Noel-Baker himself mentioned one of these events. "I have every hope", he said "that the statesmanship, which brought the Kashmir dispute before the Security Council will in the end bring settlement". We too entertain that hope. But India, which took the dispute to the Security Council, would rather be spared Mr. Noel-Baker's praise. There is, of course, no doubt that India's action proves not only "statesmanship" but a conscientious sense of international obligations. India, however, has been rewarded for her "statesmanship" by having her main case deliberately brushed aside and by being reduced to the same position as the aggressor. This is what India got and Mr. Philip Noel-Baker of Britain played consistently the leading part in securing that reward. In the mouth of such a man the tribute to the statesmanship of India becomes a perverse and repulsive irony. India does not want Mr. Noel Baker's compliments.

Abdul Qaiyum's Outburst

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, the Premier of the North-West Frontier Province is by now well known as a wild Pakistan enthusiast. But are his irresponsible antics and utterances his own or inspired? The question has become important because he has indulged in yet another and a wilder outburst on the morrow of Mr. Jinnah's visit to the Frontier Province during which the Governor-General of Pakistan conferred the honour and benefit of his protection against critics on the Frontier Province Premier. Mr. Jinnah, also, we must note, condemned those—and he meant the Khan Brothers and the Red Shirts—who still held aloof from, and opposed the Muslim League. In his latest outburst Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan has declared open aggression against the Red Shirts and their leader. Addressing a meeting at Abbotabad he referred to the referendum in which "the masses of the N.W.F. Province", as he put it, voted for Pakistan. Therefore, he demanded of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his followers to give up propaganda for Pathanistan, to remove the Red Shirts flag from their houses and institutions, to wind up the Red Shirt Party and join hands with the Government—that is to say, join the Muslim League. Then Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan publicly uttered this threat, that if the Red Shirts did not bow to the people's verdict the Government would be compelled to use force to see that the people's will be obeyed. How completely reminiscent this is of Hitler and Mussolini!

Let The World Know

Now, the advocacy by Mr. Jinnah of the desirability of having only one Party in the state—the non-Muslims are, of course, entirely ignored—is bad enough because it means the advocacy of the principle of totalitarianism. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan goes one better. He declares his intention of enforcing it too with the might and resources of the Government. This is plain Fascism. If Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan is only personally responsible for it, it should be repudiated as dangerous lunacy and the Frontier Premier be removed from his office lest grave mischief be done by him. For, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan has proclaimed himself for a Fascist State with, moreover, the intention to establish it by, naturally, Fascist methods. Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan is the Premier of a Pakistan province, who, further, has just been favoured with the confidence of the Qaid-e-Azam himself. If he is not repudiated, the conclusion for the world will be natural, namely that he represents the policy and the impending plans of the rulers of Pakistan. The time has come for the world to be told what Mr Jinnah wants to make of Pakistan, a Fascist and Hitlerite State or a democratic State.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

The report of the Harijan Sevak Sangh's Bombay Board for the year 1946-47 testifies to the excellent work the Board has been doing for the uplift of Harijans. During the last fifteen years the Board has rendered many-sided service to the cause of Harijans, particularly in the field of education. In addition to granting scholarships to deserving students in high schools and colleges the Board provides funds for books and other educational requisites and also pays the student's examination fees. During 1946-47 the Board spent nearly Rs. 5,000 on scholarships to 131 students. It also gives grants to several other Harijan welfare institutions. In April 1947 the Board organised the Fourth Central and Western India Harijan Sevak Sangh Workers Conference at Andheri. For its various beneficent and growing activities the Bombay Board needs liberal help from the public. We trust the public appeal issued by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, President of the Bombay Board, will meet with prompt and generous response.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

MOSCOW, April 27.

A joint conference of political parties in the Soviet Zone of Korea has demanded simultaneous withdrawal of American and Russian troops and the holding of general elections to create a single State, "Tass," official Soviet news agency, reported to-day from Pyongang.

—Reuter

* * *

The first Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference since the war is going to be held in October in London, at which, as Reuters puts it, "the United Kingdom hopes to welcome not only the other Dominions but also representatives of India, Pakistan and Ceylon."

Good. But how will the seats be arranged?

What? No, no, we don't mean India and Pakistan in relation to each other. We were thinking of seating arrangements for South Africa in relation to the new three.

* * *

We are further given to understand that the conference will discuss, among other things, the questions of migration and distribution of population.

It would be interesting to watch the representatives of South Africa, Australia and Canada in oratorical action doing their best to ignore the presence of the coloured natives from India, Pakistan and Ceylon—and doing it with the tacit approval of U. K. delegates.

* * *

Says Mr. Noel-Baker of Britain "I have every hope that the statesmanship, which brought the Kashmir dispute before the Security Council will in the end bring settlement."

One can only congratulate Mr. Noel-Baker on his hardihood.

* * *

The Frontier Premier, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, has threatened that if the Red Shirts do not wind up their Party and join hands with Government, "the Government would be compelled to use force to see that the people's will is obeyed."

The only question that interests us is whether Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan was barking—of course, with his own voice—of his own accord or otherwise?

* * *

The public, asserted Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan further, had begun to distinguish traitors from others.

Apparently not yet.

* * *

According to a Lake Success report, several delegations are seriously considering the appointment of a United Nations Governor-General for Palestine backed by an international force.

We shall defer comments until a lead from the U.S.S.R. delegation.

* * *

Dr. Antonio Salazar, the Portuguese dictator, calls upon the 16 Marshall Aid nations to take Spain into their programme to strengthen Western Europe against Russian aggressive.

And strengthen Spain and Portugal against Democracy.

Films On Bapu

Sir,—Several pictures depicting Gandhiji's life are being prepared. One entitled 'Vishvadeepa Bapu' is being shown at Opera House. Another produced by Sjt Chettiar was shown to the members of the A. I. C. C. Patel India Ltd. have announced one entitled 'Gandhiji' for more than a month. It is reported that Ranjit Movietone and several others are also working on similar pictures.

Now, depicting Bapu's life in all its different stages and diverse phases is undoubtedly an extremely difficult task. Again, some recent shots like those of Bapu attending the A. I. C. C. meeting in Bombay in 1946 or of his tours in Bengal and Bihar or his prayer meeting in Delhi, which are easy to obtain may be repeated in all such films, whereas those dealing with his early life which are difficult to be had may not be shown in any of them. Thus, chances are that such unorganised efforts may misrepresent or ill-represent Bapu's life and mislead the people.

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that either the Central Government or the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Committee take upon themselves the task of releasing a complete documentary Film of Bapu's life after collecting all the available material. Individuals' efforts may be banned though the co-operation of all those who have already prepared or are preparing such Films may be sought. Such organised and co-operative effort, apart from preventing the frittering away of energies and talents, will be successful in giving a complete and faithful account of Bapu's life to the world.—Yours, etc.

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News In Brief

KOSAMBA, April 30. (A.P.I.): Maulana Hussein Ahmed Madani, President of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema led the prayers this evening at a new Masjid built here with public funds donated by members of all communities.

LONDON, April 30. (Reuter): The Board of Trade stated today that the 21,000 emigrants who, Mr. Harold Wilson, the Board's President announced yesterday had gone to India and Geylon, were those who went from the United Kingdom direct by sea during 1946 and 1947 with the declared intention of staying there one year or more.

BAVARIA, April 30. (Reuter): German border police here reported today that the Czechoslovaks have erected "massive steel gates" across border roads to stop would-be fugitives crashing through in cars. Formerly the frontier points were blocked only by wooden barricades.

BERLIN, April 30. (Reuter): The British-licensed Berlin paper "Sozial democrat" alleged today that the Soviet authorities were deporting political prisoners from their zone to Russia "in exchange" for German prisoners of war.

Deportees included former Nazis, the paper said,, but also "Social Democrats arrested at the request of the German Communists".

CANBERRA, April 30. (Reuter): Specifications and blueprints of German textile and engineering processes, some of which were on the German secret list during the war, have arrived in Canberra as part of Australia's reparation payments. They are expected to provide much data for the development of Australian textiles, engineering and defence industries.

LONDON, April 30, (Reuter): Potato rationing which has limited Britons to three lbs each a week since last autumn will end at midnight tonight, Food Minister John Strachey announced today. The reasons he gave were the very early season of the new crop, imports, and the fact that consumption had been well kept down to ration level but he warned that rationing might have to be reimposed if there were another drought and crop failure like last year.

MADRAS, April 30. (A.P.I.): Seven more Arts Colleges will be opened in the Madras Province from the ensuing academic year, it is officially stated today. Residential (hostel) accommodation for 2,500 students will be available in these colleges, it is estimated.

SRINAGAR, April 29. (A.P.I.): The Jammu and Kashmir Government has appointed Mr. Jia Lal Kilam, a prominent lawyer, as judge of the High Court.

Mr. Kilam, it will be recalled, defended Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah when the latter was tried for sedition in June, 1946.

LONDON, April 30. (Reuter): Fred Davis, last year's runner up, became the new world's professional snooker champion today when he gained a commanding lead of 73 frames to 52 over the holder, Walter Donaldson, in their 145 frames final here.

Davis is a brother of Joe Davis, the former world champion who relinquished the title in 1946.

KARACHI, April 30. (U.P.I.): The Sind Government have terminated the services of Mr. M. P. Tahilramani Honorary Additional Rent Controller, Karachi.

It may be recalled Mr. Tahilramani was appointed Rent Controller during the Khuhra regime and was arrested last Wednesday.

MONTREUX, (Switzerland) April 30. (Reuter): Pakistan lost the opening singles when their first round Davis Cup tie against Switzerland began here today, S. M. Alam being beaten in straight sets by the Young Swiss player, Max Albrecht. Albrecht won 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

CALCUTTA, April 30. (A.P.I.): Port Commissioners Calcutta Hockey League champions, qualified for the final of the Beighton Cup tournament by defeating Greer sporting in the reployed semi-final today by three goals to one. The league champions will meet the U. P. in the final of the tournament tomorrow.

LONDON, April 30 (Reuter): Lord Woolton, Conservative Party chairman, today called for a purge of Communist sympathisers "from all public bodies which under our democracy determine our way of life".

NEW DELHI, April 30. (U.P.I.): In view of the extreme shortage of coal tar and the necessity of taking up immediately the construction of nation highways and strategic roads, the Government of India, it is learnt, have under consideration the question of using "blackgloss' as substitute for coal tar.

CALCUTTA, April 30. (A.P.I.): The Government of West Bengal have constituted a Committee with Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas as President to make proposals for the development of the entire field of school education in the province.

R.

MADADALLI AMERSI was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for unauthorised possession of Ration Cards.

U. N. COMMISSION WARNS TRANSJORDAN RULER

Threatens With Reprisals If Palestine Is Invaded

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29 (UPA).—THE UNITED NATIONS TRUCE COMMISSION HAS WARNED KING ABDULLAH NOT TO INVADE PALESTINE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

The Commission, comprising consular representatives in Jerusalem of the United States, France and Belgium, advised the Security Council that it had sent a virtual order to Abdullah which said:

"The Security Council Truce Commission for Palestine has been informed that the Government of Transjordan has decided upon general mobilization and that Transjordan forces will shortly march across Palestine's frontiers.

"As Your Majesty is aware the United Nations General Assembly at this time is discussing the question of Palestine. Moreover, the Security Council, acting in accordance with the charter of the United Nations, is at present considering the problem of the maintenance of peace in the country and had created this Truce Commission for the purpose of bringing about a truce in the Holy Land. Any warlike action on the part of Transjordan will undoubtedly be the cause of the gravest censure by the Security Council and the entire United Nations as a possible threat to peace.

"Accordingly, the Security Council Truce Commission for Palestine urges Your Majesty, in the strongest terms, to abstain from military decision or acts which may be under contemplation by Your Majesty's Government. If Transjordan ignores the warning and sends the British trained and equipped Arab Legion into action, it will be up to the Security Council to decide upon any reprisals."

The warning was considered to have a special significance in that the United States is a member of the Truce Commission.

SUPPORT THE ARABS

LONDON, April 29 (Reuter).—Mr. Abdul Ghani, Secretary of the Indian Nationalist Muslim Association of Great Britain, tonight proposed an international volunteer force to fight with the Arabs in Palestine.

Addressing an East London meeting called by the Association and the Indian Workers' Association of London, he said, there should be international solidarity of the oppressed peoples to fight against "Corrupt Zionist capitalism."

"The International force should be composed of volunteers from all those countries struggling for self-determination."

"I would like not only the Muslims but the Hindus of India, the Africans, the Buddhists of China, Burma and Ceylon, to fight for the cause of the Arabs."

Nearly 200 Indian Muslim members of the Indian Workers Association and a number of Muslims from Pakistan attended the meeting.

Mr. Choudhry Akbar Khan, who presided, asserted: "Palestine is an Arab country. It is a pity that the Jews, who have suffered as much as the oppressed people of other countries, have taken an aggressive attitude against our co-religionists of the Arab world.

"Muslims from the Arab world from Iran Indonesia, Afghanistan, Turkey India and Pakistan should support the cause of the Arabs, not because they want a holy war against the Jews, but because they are fighting for self-determination and political emancipation."

Secret Plan To Divide Palestine Unearthed

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29 (Reuter): The Magazine "United Nations World" published today details of a secret plan alleged to have been negotiated by Brigadier Patrick Andrew Clayton, "Chief British Agent in the Near-East", and certain Arab leaders, to divide the whole of Palestine between Syria, the Ledanon, Transjordan and Egypt.

The writer of the article, Mr. Ladislas Farago, is Senior Editor of the magazine.

He described the plan, which, he said, was incorporated in "top secret" document as "probably the most flagrant example of duplicity even in the Palestine imbroglio".

He had no doubt as to its authenticity, he said, adding, "it probably does not represent the official policy of His Majesty's Government. They have long lost control over Clayton."

The document bore the signatures of Saleh Jabr Nuri Pasha, Sayed Mussa Al-Alamy, Fadel Jamali of the Arab League, and of Brigadier Clayton.

"Sind Observer" Banned Again

KARACHI, April 30. (U.P.I.): The Sind Government have banned publication of "The Sind Observer", a local English daily, for one month from May 1, 1948.

The Government, it is stated, have taken objection to a special story published in today's "Observer", entitled "Sind to be parcelled between the Centre and Baluchistan".

This and some other previous articles, says a press communique issued by the Sind Government today, are likely to cause disaffection towards the Governments of Pakistan and Sind, and even breach of peace between different classes of people residing in Pakistan.

New Houses For Old

At this time when housing is one of the biggest problems facing India's planners, it is of special interest to know how Britain is rehousing over 70,000 people every month. Read the special illustrated feature in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" next Sunday.

Hulton of "Picture Post"

Edward Hulton, the editor and proprietor of "Picture Post" and other British publications, is considered "a phenomenon of our times". Recently he netted a cool two million pounds while converting his business into a public limited company. The sketch of Hulton will be of interest to all Indian journalists and publishers.

Palm: The Tree of Plenty

Read what the Government of India is doing to make it also a tree of national prosperity.

These and many other interesting features make the B. C. Weekly an excellent bargain for four annas.

Bombay Chronicle

Weekly

May, 2, 1948

Immediate Separation Of Judiciary And Executive

(Continued from Page 1)

ferred to the appropriate judicial Magistrate.

JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE

(5) The Judicial Magistrate, who will be subordinate to the Sessions Judge and the High Court, should be recruited as Civil Judges, but selected officers from the Revenue Department, who are already doing magisterial work, may be retained and will be subordinate to the Session Judge and the High Court.

(6) Third Class Magistrates should be abolished, and the newly recruited Civil Judges will act first as Second Class Magistrate for at least one year and may then be invested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

(7) There should be one cadre of Civil Judges and Magistrates and they will work for some years as Magistrates and some years as Civil Judges by turn but not simultaneously except when required by the engineers of local conditions, such as insufficiency of work in a particular Taluka.

(8) Appeals from a Second Class Magistrate will be heard by selected First Class Magistrate specially empowered.

(9) Village Police Patels should not be empowered to try even petty criminal cases, but powers to try such cases may, by way of experiment, be conferred on selected Panchayats.

(10) Powers of an administrative character vested in the District Magistrates or the Sub-Divisional Magistrates under the Criminal Procedure Code and other Acts should continue to be exercised by them.

(11) The power to transfer cases should be conferred upon the Court to which appeals from the Court from which the transfer is sought ordinarily lie.

(12) As the Scheme proposed is likely to increase the burden of the work of the District and the Sessions Judges, it is suggested that they might be relieved of the work of supervising the management of miner's estates of which the Nazir or the Deputy Nazir is appointed as official guardian, and instead of the latter, the Collector should be appointed as the guardian under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (The Committee was not unanimous on the transfer of this work from the Sessions Judge).

(13) A Police Prosecutor should be attached to every Magisterial Court. He should be appointed by the Provincial Government and be subordinate to the District Magistrate. He should be recruited from practising lawyers and should not be allowed to have private practice.

(14) Juvenile Courts should be subordinate to the Sessions Judge.

(15) Generally speaking wherever a judicial inquiry or a judicial decision is required the matter should be dealt with by Judicial Magistrates and Executive Magistrates should pass executive or administrative orders only.

(16) Government should undertake the necessary legislation and issue executive instructions to implement our proposals, particularly those in respect of allocation of functions between executive and judicial Magistrates wherever necessary.

(17) These changes should not be introduced by stages but at once without avoidable delay.

PERSONNEL AND COST

The scheme presented by the Committee requires, for the Province's cities and 191 talukas, a total strength of 217 of Magistrates or 191 Resident Magistrates and 26 City Magistrates. With the leave reserve of 10 per cent the strength works out at 239 Magistrates involving appointments of 120 additional Magistrates on the basis of the existing strength. The annual cost of the proposals estimated tentatively at Rs. 9 lakhs (including non-recurring expenditure) for appointing 97 Magistrates—the effective number that would be necessary after adjustments. The schedule appended to the report gives details of the existing and additional number of Magistrates; and the financial cost is also worked out in another schedule. The Committee has also indicated, in a separate schedule, the amendments that will have to be made in the Criminal Procedure Code and other Acts.

The recommendations of the Lokur Committee are at present under the consideration of the Government.

EXPORT OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

Continuity Of Allotment Assured To Old Applicants

NEW DELHI, April 30 (API).—During 1947, more than 20,000 applications were received by the Chief Controller of Exports under the newcomer's scheme for the export of cotton piecegoods, says a Press Note. In the absence of any marked improvement in the supply position of millmade cloth, Government found it not possible to increase the exportable quota to such an extent as would make it sufficient for even the minimum requirements of all the applicants to be met. So, a large number of applicants could not be given quotas.

The stage has now been reached when the parties to whom quotas under the scheme have been given may expect to be assured of continuity of allotment so as to ensure future business with their clients overseas. On the other hand, it is felt that more rigid scrutiny should be made of new applications in view of the limited supplies of cloth available for export.

The Government of India has accordingly decided that firms to whom allotments have been made for July-December, 1947, shall be treated as "registered new-comers" for purposes of future allotment. These firms will apply, along with established shippers to the ports concerned for quotas. Subject to their having utilised past quotas satisfactorily and their continuing to receive orders from importers overseas they will be eligible for fresh quotas.

MODE OF APPLICATION

Individuals or firms who have not already applied under this scheme may apply to the Chief Controller of Exports New Delhi (not the export trade control authorities at the ports) for registration as new-comers. Such applications should be on the prescribed form but no fee is required. They should indicate the destination or destinations for which registration is applied, the nature of the applicant's contact with the cotton piecegoods trade and his experience of the export business. They should also contain such further evidence, such as amount of income-tax paid, banker's reference etc., as would enable the Chief Controller to judge an applicant's standing and ability.

Applications will be considered as they are received, as selected applicants will take their chance along with registered new comers in the periodic allotment of quotas. When applying for registration applicants will not be required to produce proof of orders from overseas. This will be required only at the time of the issue of licences.

TWO STATIONS BURNT DOWN

Armed Raiders Play Havoc On Manmad-Secunderabad Railway Line

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 30. (A.P.I.): Armed mobs attacked and set on fire two railway stations on the Secunderabad — Manmad section of the Nizam's State Railway last night according to reports received here. The stations affected are Mugat and Shivangaon on either side of Mudkhed railway station about 160 miles from Hyderabad. Through running of trains is, however, not affected.

It is stated that the raids on both the stations were simultaneous and that the raiders looted and damaged railway properties. They are reported to have cut down telegraph wires and pulled down telegraph poles. The raiders are also reported to have assaulted the station staff and attacked their quarters at both the stations and carried away valuables. Police investigations are proceeding.

Bengal Police Fire On Border Raiders

CALCUTTA, April 30. (A.P.I.): Three persons were injured, and two of them died, when a police party on the Murshidabad District frontier had to open fire in self-defence on a crowd from Rajshahi side of eastern Pakistan on April 25, a press note issued by the West Bengal Government stated today.

Ban On Carrying Of Lethal Weapons In Poona

The period of ban on carrying of knives and various other lethal weapons in the Municipal Boroughs of Poona City, Poona Suburban and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments and the villages of Junnar, Manchar Narayangaon, Sirur, Ghodnadi, Baramati, Indapur, Lonavala, Talegaon Dadhade, Indun and Dhond has been extended for a further period of two months on its expiry on May 1, 1948.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The dispute between the Gujarat Transport Services Limited, Ahmedabad and the workmen employed under it has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal consisting of Mr P. D. Vyas. The continuance of any strike or lockout in connection with the dispute has been prohibited.

TALK OF TRUCE LOST IN DIN OF BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

at 9 a.m. but there were no immediate reports of hostilities being resumed. Combined Jewish forces of Haganah and Irgun Zvai Leumi ring the big Arab port defended by Arabs and British.

The Jews reported several thousand Arab inhabitants in Salama, the finger shaped slum village north-east of Jaffa, have been removed with the aid of the British and Jewish forces were uncontested as they marched in. Salama is the 68th Arab base taken by Jewish in the past 120 days.

TALKS TALKS

Three hours after expiration of the cease fire order in the Jaffa area, Jewish District Commissioner Jacob Kisselov was still meeting with Arab leaders and British District Commissioner W. V. Guiler, but there were scant signs the talks would succeed.

The outbreak of fighting at scattered strategic areas of Jerusalem convinced the jittery population that this was the long-awaited fight for the richest prize in the Palestine war. Talk of truce was lost in the din of battle.

In the center of the old city, which waited in vain for the United Nations' truce, 3,000 Armenian Christians were huddled between the Jewish-Arab quarters. The Armenian Convent inside the old city was jammed with refugees of many Middle Eastern races. They were billeted 12 to a room.

Jews in their section of the old city were separated from the Arab quarter by a row of abandoned houses. They professed confidence that they could hold out, come what may. Their last surgeon left recently to join the Haganah forces. Two companies of British troops were in the quarter and probably will stay there until May 16. The Jewish quarter is higher than the surrounding area. Haganah guns were emplaced on roofs. The area still has water from municipal mains.

STERN WARNING TO JEWS

JERUSALEM, April 30. (Reuter): British authorities in Jerusalem tonight officially warned the Jewish agency that unless attacks on the Jerusalem Arab suburbs of Katamon ceased "the authorities would use all military force including aircraft" to attack the Jews in Jerusalem, an agency spokesman said.

"Even the Germans did not do that" the spokesman commented.

Haganah forces this afternoon claimed the occupation of the Greek orthodox monastery of Saint Simeon which "had been the central Arab fortress", according to a Jewish spokesman, who added that there were at least four heavy machine guns manned by Iraqis mounted on the walls.

Fifteen Jews were killed and twenty wounded. No details of Arab casualties were available at the time.

SUPERVISION OF KASHMIR PLEBISCITE

Columbia And Belgium Agree To Serve On Five-Nation Committee

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29 (UPA).—Colombia and Belgium in a private meeting of the Security Council today accepted appointment to the five-nation Committee to supervise the Kashmir plebiscite.

The designees for the two countries have not yet been announced.

The Ukraine defended Russia in the Security Council today against the charge of interference in Czechoslovakia's affairs.

When the Council resumed discussion on developments in Czechoslovakia at the time of the Communist coup in February M. Vassili Tarasenko (Ukraine), said the charge against Russia was "a deliberate distortion of the relations existing between the Soviet Union and countries in Europe which are friendly with the Soviet Union and especially Czechoslovakia."

The accusations were "purely inventive and absurd" he said.

SECURITY COUNCIL TO ADJOURN ON AUGUST 21

The Security Council, in secret meeting, today decided to adjourn on August 21, and reassemble in Paris on September 21, conditionally depending on the international situation.

Foreign Films Booming In U. S.

NEW YORK, (Reuter): While Hollywood films are finding rought going overseas because of the world-wide dollar shortage and, in some cases, because of political censorship, foreign films are enjoying unprecedented popularity in the United States.

Thomas Pryor, film critic of the New York Times, attributes the demand for foreign films to the Italian resistance drama "Open City" which, he says, created national excitement in America.

"Distributors who in pre-war days, would not go around the corner to see an Italian film, much less to undertake to sell one, are now frantically scrambling to get their hands on anything that comes out of Italy," he declared.

Guatemala "Britain's Problem"

OTTAWA, (Reuter): Joint exercises which were being carried out by British and Canadian warships in the Caribbean did not mean that Canada proposed to take any stand in the dispute between Britain and Guatemala over possession of British Honduras, a Government source said here recently.

The source said: "That is Britain's problem and we think she is quite able to handle it herself."

Canadian ships in the exercises with the British West Indies fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir William Tennant, were the cruiser Ontario and the destroyers Nootka and Crescent.

Light Hearted "Oscars"

HOLLYWOOD (Reuter): The Motion Picture Academy has decided to hire a comedian or two to run next year's "Oscar" presentations. The ceremony, actors complain, is getting far too solemn.

£7,500 For Music Composing

PRAGUE, (Reuter): The Prague Union for the Protection of Authors has decided to spend one and a half million crowns (£7,500) annually to maintain composers and make it possible for them to concentrate solely

Ban On Sale Of Arms In Kaira

The period of ban in Kaira District, on the sale of arms and ammunition to individual licence-holders except on production of the special permit issued by the District Magistrate has been extended by two months on its expiry on May 8, 1948.

Election Of Leader Sindh League Assembly Party

KARACHI, April 29. (API): Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Secretary of the Muslim League party in Sind Assembly, in a statement to the press tonight stated: "I have read statements in certain papers that there would be some rival candidates for the leadership of the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party at its next meeting to be held next Sunday.

"I feel I should inform the public that there is no truth in these reports. The party elected the Honourable Pir Illahi Baksh as its leader at its meeting held on last Tuesday. This meeting was rightly held to be invalid as no proper notice was given to all the members. But I have so far contacted 30 individual members and we are all of the opinion that the last decision of the party is going to be ratified by an overwhelming majority if not unanimously."

JUTE EXPORTS

NEW DELHI, April 30, (A.P.I.): The Government of India, it is understood, has decided to liberalise the licensing of export of jute and jute goods, and India will, in return payments in hard currency.

America, Switzerland and certain other countries, therefore, will now be able to import a large quantity jute goods, and India will in return earn more dollars.

The Government is understood to have taken this decision after being assured by the jute industry that export to hard-currency areas could be increased without affecting the supplies to countries in the sterling area and the Government will make all efforts to issue all genuine transactions.

While permitting more liberal supplies of jute goods to certain countries, the Government of India is also expected to take definite steps to ensure that they are not re-exported to South Africa.

STOP PRESS

BLANKET BAN REMOVED.

LONDON, April 30, (U. P. A.): After midnight tonight, Britons will be able to make pleasure trips to Europe without depending on the charity of foreign friends.

Only Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Italy Austria, Portugal and—to a limited extent—Switzerland will be open to them.

U.S. AGENTS ABDUCTED RUSSIAN OFFICER.

BERLIN, April 30, (U. P. A.): Russian authorities charged tonight that American intelligence agents had abducted a Russian Lieutenant-Colonel in Bremen on April 23.

A Russian statement, quoted by "ADN", said that Russian Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Tassulew "disappeared on April 23 after he accepted an invitation to tea at the home of the American harbour commander in Bremen, a Mr. Clam."

American authorities were not immediately available for comment.

REARRESTED AT JAIL GATE.

NEW DELHI, April 30, (A. P. I.): Mahant Digvijainath, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Prof. Ramsingh, President of the Delhi provincial Hindu Sabha, who were released this evening from Delhi District Jail following the acceptance of their bail application by the East Punjab High Court, were re-arrested by the Delhi Police under Section 3nree of the Punjab Public Safety Act at the jail gate.

WESTERN UNION POWERS SET UP MILITARY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 30. (Reuter): The defence ministers of the five Western Union Powers today set up a permanent military committee. Its task, it is learned, will be to co-ordinate the replies of the five Governments—of Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

U. N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL DEFERS DECISION.

LAKE SUCCESS, April 30, (Reuter): After Jewish and Arab representatives had agreed today to send further telegrams to Palestine about a cease-fire in the old city of Jerusalem, the United Nations Trusteeship Council dropped the discussion in the hope that when the replies are received tomorrow it may be possible for the Council to send definite cease-fire orders to the two communities.

ARAB VOLUNTEERS ALREADY MOVING.

AMMAN, (BY COURIER TO JERUSALEM), April 30, (U. P. A.): Azzam Pasha said that Palestine will become a no-man's land as soon as the British mandate ends and warned that volunteers to fight for the Arab cause were already moving toward the Holy Land from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

SABHA LEADER'S BAIL ACCEPTED.

NEW DELHI, April 30, (A. P. I.): The Sessions Judge, Delhi, passed orders today accepting the bail application moved on behalf of Mr. V. G. Deshpande, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Om Baba, a Hindu Sabha worker.

WESTERN POWERS TURN DOWN SOVIET REQUEST.

VIENNA, April 30, (Reuter): The Four-Power Allied Control Council here today rejected a Soviet proposal to restrict and control flights into Vienna by the Western Powers' aircraft.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, April 30.

Previous Closing	37.28
Today's Opening	37.13
Difference	—25
Today's Closing	37.17
Difference	—21

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 30.

	Rs. as.
Cotton Jarila May	699 0
Silver Bullion Forward	176 0
Silver Chamber	176 8
Gold Forward	117 0
Sovereign	74 6

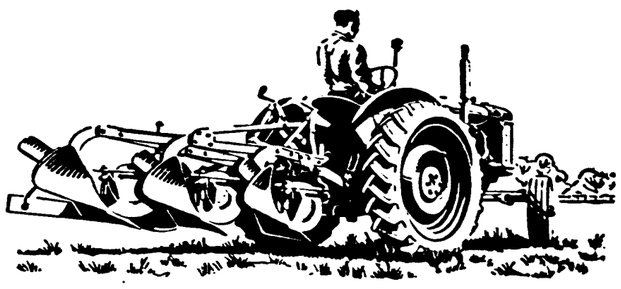
PROGRAMME OF BOMBAY FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION

The Friends of the Soviet Union in Bombay will celebrate May Day with a public function at 7 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar. Sjt. N M Joshi veteran labour leader, will preside.

The programme includes films on Soviet life, Soviet music and speeches on the importance of this day by representatives of various organisations. All are cordially invited to attend.

On May 2, as part of the May Day programme Bombay FSU will screen May Day Parade in Moscow and other Soviet films at the PLAZA, Dadar, at 10 a.m.

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UNO-Sponsored DUI Documentaries: Feather In The Cap Of Paul Zils



PAUL ZILS.

BY "SARDI"

I have, over and over again, emphasised in these columns, the need for the production of instructive documentaries that could help in the educational and social up-lift of the masses scattered over our seven lakhs of villages. The three Documentary Unit of India films, MOTHER, CHILD and COMMUNITY, previewed before a large gathering at the Metro last Thursday morning, seem to be an answer to my oft-repeated prayer. They are certainly head and shoulders above anything that the former Information Films of India ever offered, and are a triumph for Producer-Director PAUL ZILS who learnt the ropes of the film trade with the far-famed UFA of Germany and later acquired considerable Hollywood experience.

The films are meant, primarily, to help in the recruitment and training of Social Welfare Workers. The narration is in six languages to suit the varying needs of provincial audiences—Hindi, English, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu. The general distribution in picture-houses has been entrusted, I understand, to the Information and Broadcasting Department of the Government of India.

NATURAL FLOW

What impressed me most about these shorts, was their easy flow. Paul Zils has managed, with astonishing skill to extract absolute naturalness from his players, who are, with one exception, villagers of the Satara District which is the setting for the triology. Even the children, some of whom are the veriest tiny-tots, appear to be entirely at ease and not the least bit camera-conscious.

Directorial sincerity is very obvious throughout, and authenticity has been procured by having as technical advisers, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, and Dr. Miss Sujata Chaudhuri. Instructive as the films are, they do not deteriorate into dreary lectures, but hold one's interest by virtue of a fine blend of information and entertainment. One of the greatest assets of the English version is the excellent delivery, in clear tones, of the narrator Mrs. T. K. ("Roshan") to her friends) Menon whose elocution is perfect, as is to be expected, considering she is the Chief Announcer of the A.I.R., Delhi.

LESSONS WITHOUT SERMONS

"Mother", the first picture in the series, vividly contrasts the primitive uninformed pre and post natal methods of the villagers with enlightened ways of doing the same things, such as the cutting of the umbilical cord at the time of parturition and the need for disinfection of hands and instruments.

The chief player, Sita Devi (Dr Mrs. B. M. Dubash), teaches the villagers in the picture and the social workers amongst the audience, how much more salutary lessons of practice and demonstration can be, instead of mere advice.

"Child" concentrates on infant care—how to keep children clean and healthy; how to build creches for them to play in, while their mothers work in the fields; how not to feed the baby at any odd moment when it may cry for milk. Each lesson is driven home by contrasts such as the view of an infant's unhealthy slumber from dope, and the natural sleep of another.

"Community" complements the preceding pictures by proving the need for collective efforts to ward of the insanitary conditions that result in disease. It shows how food should be covered rather than exposed for the delectation of flies, how water in wells should be disinfected, and drinking water boiled, and how bedding should be aired. Sowing and harvesting, too, are a lot easier and more productive when carried out wisely and collectively All these lessons are gladly learnt as sermonising is absent from them.

ARTISTRY NOT ABANDONED

I was glad to observe that Zils, in his eagerness to be instructive, had not concentrated merely on technicalities to the neglect of the little touches of artistry that make a film enjoyable. He has employed symbolism in several scenes where reality would be either harrowing or ingenuous. Thus, before the birth of a child, the sowing of seed in the fields is shown, while death is signified by a flame being blown out. Subtlety certainly makes these scenes stand out.

While there is continuity running through the films, in each of them there are sequences, here and there, where it is absent. This may be due to the pictures being made, as I understand, without a definite shooting script. I felt also that the contrast between the village, at the opening, before Sita Devi begins her welfare work, and in the end, when it is in full swing, was not sufficiently evident. This has, I believe, been necessitated by footage limits Considering the handicaps, the result is creditable indeed.

P. V. Pathy seems to have missed the chance to introduce artistic touches into his photography; however, the camera work of F. R. Billimoria is clear, and to a layman at least, meritorious.

With these productions, Paul Zils may certainly be said to have won his spurs. We shall eagerly await his future achievements.



Scene from DUI short "Child"

Current Photoplays

*

New West End

ECHOES OF VANISHED GRANDEUR

While much of the glory that once surrounded Shantaram's name may now be faded, MATWALA SHAIR RAMJOSHI proves to be a spark, however small, plucked from the old flame.

Ever sensitive to story values, the producer has chosen a tale pregnant with drama. What a pity, then, that so much of it is lost in an attempt to over-dramatise several situations Restraint here, would have made a world of difference.

The poet Ramjoshi, a shining light in Maharashtrian literature, is the central figure of the photoplay which is actually a gargantuan character study of him. Opposing orthodoxy through his verses, the poet rises from obscurity to fame. Exceptional in many ways, once he reaches the heights, he tumbles down rapidly, succumbing to the usual temptations of drink and worldly pleasure. His sudden redemption follows the usual pattern to be found in our photoplays and is in the nature of an anti-climax!

The difficult main role is enacted by Manmohan in the Marathi version and by Jairam Shiledar in the Hindi film. A feature of the film are the songs of Narendra and Niranjan, set to music by Vasant Desai.

*

Central

GOOD IDEA WASTED

Ranjit's latest PIYA, GHAR AJA! opens in a light vein and promises to develop into an amusing comedy when it suddenly takes a detour into the customary path of crude melodrama consisting of outlandish situations pieced into a patchwork quilt of old story formulae.

Sham and Joginder are medicos and friends, very different in temperament, the former being of a serious bent, the latter light-hearted. Ever up to mischief, Joginder replies a marriage advertisement, enclosing the handsome Sham's picture. When the prospective bride meets the man who is supposed to have answered the ad. inserted by her uncle, Cupid aims his dart.

Here we have the elements of a rollicking farce, but the potentialities remain undeveloped, and the going becomes heavy.

Sham and Sheela, conventionally married, visit the former's home, where they are confronted with the jealousy of his brother Naresh's wife Shanti, who seems to have nourished a secret love for her brother-in-law. She now resorts to the erstwhile incredible machinations characteristically employed by her type. Do you have to be told that the love of Sham and Sheela triumphs over evil?

Karan Dewan is personable enough as Sham, with Meena Kumari as Sheela. Usha plays Shanti with verve and venom. Four composers have contributed their lyrics, while the music of Bulo C. Rani assails the ear-drums—yes, I said 'assails'.

This unpalatable concoction of comedy and drama would have been inviting had it been made as an undiluted comedy.

*

Majestic

'MELLEDRAMMER' WITH A VENGEANCE

The old pot is simmering again with the unwholesome brew we have often had to swallow, in Jeevan Pictures' ARSI. Originality has been wholly abandoned in favour of old recipes. Ah well!

The characters who stalk the screen are the all too familiar ones of the coy village belle whose appearance belies her behaviour, the pot-bellied, lecherous zamindar and his upright son, the last two being romantic rivals, if you please!

The old lecher is conveniently got rid off by death but love's crucifixion is not yet over, for though the villain is dead, long live the villainess in the shape of his daughter who complicates matters for the lovers by assuming the role of Mother Grundy. There is a happy ending, of course.

Al Nasir looks very handsome as the male lead opposite Meent. Featured roles are taken by Asha Posley, Cuckoo and Aimal.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange today ruled steady and unchanged. A moderate volume of business was put through all round. Following are today's final transactions up to 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 98/12, Three per cent Loan 1986 98/15, Three per cent Loan 1953/55 102/1 S. Lot, Three per cent Victory 1957 101/9, Three per cent Loan 1966/68 99/12, Three per cent Loan 1970 99/6, Four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/14.

BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 11/4, Hindustan Mercantile Bank 34, Reserve Bank 103.

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpore Ordy 24, Cawnore Textiles 10/8, Kesoram 19/8, Amalgamated 25/12, Central India 8/4, Jagaldaga 14/12 CT, Bengal 515, Talcher 5/6.

JUTES: Alliance 264 S. Lot, Cheviot 257, Fort Gloster 493, Gourepore 61b SL, Lawrence 422, National 28/4, Nuddea 81, Reliance 79/8, Anglo-India 319, Dalhousie 355, Howrah 78/8. Megna 137/8, Presidency 7.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. Ordy. 284/8, Indian Iron and Steel 28/14, Jessop and Co. 20/12, Kumardhubi Eng. 1/9, Saran Eng. 9/5, Steel Corp. 23/15, Textile Machinery 8/5.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 3/2, Indian Copper 2/10, Tavoy Tin 1/5, Assam Bengal Cement 7/4, Sone Valley Cement 8/9, Alkali and Chemicals 16/12, Bathgate and Co. 6/4, Calcutta Electric 29/4, Bharat Airways 6/13, British India Corp. 8/12, Indian National airways 8, Indian Wood Products 40/7, Jardine Henderson 165 S. Lot, Martin Burn 17/4, Mysore Paper 14/8, Shree Gopal Paper 10/2, Titaghur Paper 40/1, India Steamship 12/4.

SUGARS: Cawnpore 28/10, Champaran 25/8, Hansgua 19/10, Dimakusi 57/8 CT, Sington †/12, Tezpore Ordy. 24/4.—(A. P. I.).

New York Stock

NEW YORK, April 30.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 36-7/8. General Motors dol. 55-7/8. United States Steel Common dol. 76-1/8.

Kutch Hundi Rates

Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 30.

Hundi Buying 303.
Hundi Selling 304.
Gold 112.
Silver 157.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 30, (Reuter): Dollar stocks enjoyed a period of activity in London Stock markets today. Canadian Pacific, International Nickel and Brazil tractions were in small demand and recorded half point gains. Most other sections were quietly firm

Giltedged securities recorded rises of one-eighth as a result of reinvestment monies from Argentine railway payout whilst cash from pay off of New South Wales five and quarter per cent stock also found its way into this section.

Oils continued their upward progress with buyers coming for the less active issues as well as for the established favourites. Among the former Trinidad stocks found good support. Trinidad central were very firm at 23 shillings.

Business in mining sections remained small but there was some support for Kaffir dividend payers. Coppers were idle but steady.

In the foreign bond market Chilian and Chinese issues moved slightly higher but foreign utilities including Argentines and Brazilians scarcely recorded change

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, April 30.

Following are today's quotations in the Stock Exchange:—

BANKS: Travancore 25/12.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 6/3, Chembras 5/7, Midland 6, Pullangodes 1/7, Puthukottams 2/8, Thirumbadi 2/3/6, Vaikundam X. D. 6/9, Waterfalls 2/12.

TEXTILES: Balasubramania 40, Balasubramania "B" 67/14 Bangalore Woollen 250, Buckinghams 325, Coimbatore MCD 137/8, Cambodias CD 11/12, Janardhanas 46, Lakshmi 92, Maduras 43/6. Metturs 326/4, Mysore Spun 9/2, Pankajas 86/12, Raja Lakshmis 62/8, Radha Krishnas X. D. 153, Sitaram 125, Sri Sardas 95, Trav Ravons 4/15, Trichinopolis X. D. 12/4, Vasanthas 100 X. D.

MISCELLANEOUS: Aluminium Industries 7/2, Andhra Cements 67/3, Andhra Cements "B" 6 Facts 6/8, India Cements 13, Ind. Stm. Rollings 9, Metcur Chem. 9, Mysore Chem. and Ferts 11/12.—(A. P. I.).

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 30.

Market moved erratically. General trend seems constructive. Closed quietly steady.

Calico Opened 1360, Highest 1369, Closed 1364.

Arvind Opened 1715, Highest 1725, Closed 1720.

Ambika Opened 423, Highest 425, Lowest 421, Closed 423.

Deferred Opened 1642, Highest 1645, Lowest 1615, Closed 1623.

Closing quotations:

Ahmedabad Cotton 495, Aryodaya Spinning 502-8, Arvind 1720, Ambika 423, Calico 1364, Old Commercial 857-8, Jupiter 426, New Cotton 588-12-0, New Commercial 1335, Nutan 637-12-0, Manek Harilal 435, Rustam Jahangir 186-4-0, Rohit 450, Defered 1623, Asock 77-8-0, Rajnagar 438-12-0.

BERLIN COUNCIL NOT MEETING TODAY

BERLIN, April 29 (Reuter): Office of the American Military Governor, General Lucius D. Clay, announced tonight that as there had been no request for a meeting of the Allied Control Council and no subject had been put on the agenda, the Council would not meet tomorrow.

At the last meeting on March 20 Marshal Sokolovsky walked out after declaring that the Control Council in his opinion had ceased to exist.

WASHINGTON, April 29 (Reuter): At the concluding session here today of the fifth meeting of the rubber study group it was announced that the group has accepted the British Government's invitation to hold its next meeting at Kuala Lumper, Malaya, early in 1949.

Joint Inquiry Into Loibl Pass Shooting

VIENNA, April 29 (Reuter) Mrs. Inca Bruke, wife of Lieutenant John Edmund Bruke, of the British Security Forces, who was shot dead before her eyes by a Yugoslav frontier guard on Sunday, collapsed immediately on being handed over to the British tonight.

Mrs. Bruke, with Second Lieutenant Philip Marler, was returned to the British authorities by the Yugoslavs who detained them on Sunday after Lieutenant Bruke had been shot atop the Loibl pass on the Rustro-Yugoslav Frontier.

The couple were released in response to a British request.

Doctors said tonight that Mrs. Bruke was "still incoherent", but Lieutenant Marler was cheerly.

A joint inquiry into the shooting of Lieutenant Bruke will probably be held immediately in the Loibl pass area.

SUBMIT REPORT ON INDONESIAN SITUATION

Request To 'Good Offices' Commission

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29 (Reuter): Dr. T. F. Tsiang, China, asked the President of the Security Council's commission of "Good Offices" in Indonesia to submit a report on the present conditions there.

Dr. Tsiang told the Council that it was two months since the Indonesian question was last discussed, and recalled that the Council then adopted a resolution that the Good Offices Commission should observe the situation and report on it at frequent intervals.

The President, Dr. Alfonso Lopex, Colombia, said he would cable the request.

Former Danzig Gauleiter Sentenced To Death

WARSAW, April 29 (Reuter): Albert Forster, former Gauleiter and Governor of the Danzig area was today sentenced to death by the Polish National Tribunal at Danzig for war crimes and plotting against the Polish State before the outbreak of the last war.

In the three weeks' trial the prosecution alleged that Forster had authorised the mass murder and deportation of Poles and had prepared the illegal annexation of Danzig to the Third Reich before the war. More than 1,000,000 Poles were said to have perished under his regime

LONDON, April 29 (Reuter): The British cotton industry has for the first time passed its weekly production target of eighteen million pounds of cotton yarns and cotton waste yarns, set by the Chancellor of the Exchquer, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Cotton Board announced today. Production during the week ended April 17 was 60,000 pounds above the target

Persia Asks 10,000,000 Dollars Credit

WASHINGTON, April 29. (Reuter): The United States is studying a request by Persia for a new credit of about 10,000,000 dollars, the State Department disclosed today

This amount was sought for packing, repairing and shipping equipment which Persia acquired from American surplus stocks in Europe and America under a 10,000,000 dollars credit granted in February.

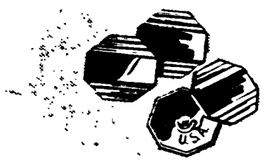
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IT HAPPENED 60 YEARS AGO

WHAT GAVE WORLD LABOUR ITS MAY DAY

Sixty years ago, on Nov. 11, 1887, four men, George Engel, Adolf Fischer, Albert Parsons and August Spies, were hanged in Chicago. They were hanged to appease the hate of the well-to-do and to ease the fear with which the newspapers and police had made all of Chicago hysterical.

PROTEST MEETING

Technically they were hanged because one of the police who had come to stop a protest meeting in Haymarket Square on May 4 of the preceeding year was killed when a bomb thrown by some unknown person exploded. The meeting had been called to protest the brutalities of the police in a strike out at the McCormick Reaper works. The connection of these men with the bomb is solely that they belonged to organizations which had taught that resort to violence was justified if labour could win its freedom by no other means. It was a time when the means of violence available to rulers and ruled were still near enough equal to make this seem other than fantasy. It was time when dynamite was new.

There were frank about this Albert Parsons, actually a very moderate man, an able organizer who spoke at that protest meeting only by coincidence because friends got him to drop off for a few words when he was actually on his way to organize some sewing women, said this during his trial:

"I am called a dynamitor. Why? Did I ever use dynamite? No. Did I ever have any? No. Why, then am I called a dynamiter. Listen and I will tell you. Gunpowder in the 15th century marked an era in the world's history. It was the downfall of the mail-armour of the knight. It enabled the victims of the highway robbers to stand off at a distance and defend themselves ....There was less power in the hands of the nobility after that; less power in the hands of the king; less power in the hands of those who would plunder and degrade and destroy the people....So today dynamite comes as the emancipator of man from the domination and enslavement of his fellow man.... Dynamite is the diffusion of power. It is democratic; it makes everybody equal....The Pinkertons, the police the militia are absolutely worthless in the presence of dynamite. They can do nothing with the people at all: this newly discovered force makes all men equal, and therefore free".

HE DID NOT LIVE TO KNOW IT

Parsons never lived to know how wrong he was—that there was no chemical substitute for working class solidarity. And the fear of the rich who had these four men hanged was far more for solidarity than for dynamite. There were at that time two central labour bodies in Chicago, one progressive with which Parsons was allied, and one that was conservative. It was a time when this was typical of the entire labour movement. The question before labour was whether to organize job trusts or labour organizations with a social vision and a determination to emancipate the working class from all need to work for a class of idlers. The tragedy of Haymarket is that in the fear of a soiled reputation, labour shrunk away from these militant fighters for the 8 Hour Day, and the game of the McCormicks and Fields was a success.

The hysteria of the times seems almost incredible. If one could combine the recent movie investigation with some such scare as the radio invasion of men from Mars a few years ago, it might approach it. It was built up by the newspapers largely on the work of a police captain Michael J. Schaack. Its purpose was that merely convicting and hanging four innocent men would not have the desired effect on directing labour into safe channels; hysteria was needed.

Charles Edward Russell who was a newspaper man in Chicago at the time, later recorded the atmosphere of those days in his book "These Changing Scenes". He says of Schaack:

"I have often wondered whether his delusions resulted from a kind of self-hypnosis or from mere mania, but certainly he saw more anarchists than vast hell could hold. Bombs, dynamite, daggers, guns and pistols danced ever across his excited vision; in the end there was among the foreign born population no society nor association however innocent or even laudable, that was not to his mind engaged in devilry. The labour unions, he knew, were composed solely of anarchists; the Turner societies met to plan treason; the literary guilds contrived murders; the Sunday Schools taught destruction. Every man who spoke broken English and went out o' nights was a fearsome creature whose secret purpose was to blow up the Board of Trade or loot Marshall Field's store"

REPORT ON THE PROSECUTOR

Such was the man who directed the hunt for the "anarchists", who arrested thousands of workers and tortured them in prison cells to extract confessions with which to make the Haymarket trial lurid with impossible inventions. His career is seen more clearly in a report subsequently made about him by the Chicago Chief of Police. This report was quoted by Altgeld in giving his reasons for pardoning those victims who had been given life instead of the rope, as follows:

"It was my policy", said the Chief of Police "to quiet matters down as soon as possible after the 4th of May. The general unsettled state of things was an injury to Chicago. On the other hand Captain Schaack wanted to keep things stirring. He wanted to have bombs found ere, there, all around, everywhere. I thought people would lie down and sleep better if they were not afraid their homes would be blown to pieces any minute. But this man Schaack this little boy who must have glory or his heart would be broken wanted none of that policy. Now here is something the public does not know. After we got the anarchist societies broken up, Schaack wanted to send out men to organize new societies right away. You see what this would do. He wanted to keep the thing boiling—keep himself prominent before the public. Well I sat down on that; I didn't believe in such work, and of course Schaack didn't like it.

"After I heard all that, I began to think there was perhaps not so much after all to this Anarchist business as they had claimed and I believe I was right".

So much from the Chief of Police. He let a cat out of the bag that seems to have been prowling in many a scare ever since....including even such monstrous recent stories as that reds run Hollywood when the Government has issued TNEC Monograph 43 to prove the bankers that run it.

THOSE DAYS

To return to Russell's description of the hysteria of those days:

"The nervous strain upon the public had become almost intolerable. The stories circulated, printed and believed in those days seem now to be the literature of lunacy. According to them there were 20,000 armed and desperate anarchists in Chicago; an assault upon the jail had been planned; all the principal buildings were to be blown up.... The newspaper offices, the banks, the Board of Trade were guarded night and day. Nearly all citizens carried weapons. I remember finding at 10 o'clock at night a gun store on Maison St. crowded with men buying revolvers; and, knowing the state of the public mind the spectacle did not strike me in the least strange. The dread of some catastrophe was in men's talk in their faces and in the air.

According to Russell so tense was the situation, expecting some deviltry to blow up the jail before the four men got hanged, that even veteran newspaper reporters fainted from the strain. "It sounds now said he, "a horrible and cruel thing to say, yet visibly all men's hearings were lightened because those four men's hearts were stilled".

But the tension was not let upon Had not Parsons cried from the gallows "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are strangling today?" Came November 1888 and the newspapers were again filled for weeks with weird tales that anarchists were coming from all over to wreak vengeance on Chicago. Detailed accounts were published on their intent to blow up the buildings and kill all the leading citizens. Hysteria again gripped the city. When November 11 passed, the stories were kept up that it was postponed for two weeks, and that the anarchists would mass on the 25th at Grief's Hall, 54 W. Lake St., and from there proceed to blow up the town, starting off with City Hall, Sunday the 25th arrived and the police discovered a meeting in that hall. "It was a meeting of the German Housewives' Society, and it was gathered to knit socks and discuss the infamous price of sausage; which placidly and contentedly it did all afternoon".

VISION OF MAY 1

But hysteria had done its work. The social vision of May 1, 1886 and the militancy of the struggle for the 8 Hour Day was gone. We now observe the 60th anniversary of that infamous execution Capitalism is still with us, endured through four depressions, two world wars and many minor ones, exposures of graft and corruption, and an increased awareness of how much better life could be if we did what was good for us instead of what the rich order and pay us to do. For three times the span of 20 years has gone by; and the most respectable statisticians tell us that our productivity has doubled each 20 years. That come to twice what it was in the year of 1886 by 1906; four times that by 1926; eight times that by 1946. **If the eight hour day was the logical objective of 1886, why don't we go after the ONE HOUR DAY NOW?**

Isn't it about time to carry on where those men left off, not by the dream of dynamite, but by the organized and irrefragible solidarity of a working class that knows what it can get by winning its freedom and that is determined to be free? (IWW).

What's A Scab?

(From an English paper, May 6, 1912)

At a conspiracy trial held in England, the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab.

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country. Though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns.

"When help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp the benefits he never laboured to secure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary appropriation, he would betray friends, family and country.

"In short, he is a traitor on a small scale who first sells his journeymen and is after ward sold in turn by his employer, until, at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to all posterity".—BRT News.

MAY DAY MANIFESTO OF COMMUNISTS

In its May Day Manifesto, the Communist Party of India greets the workers of India, the toiling peasantry and the middle-class masses on this day of "international solidarity of toilers, the day of renewing the pledge to end capitalism and exploitation and establish socialism."

"On May Day", says the Manifesto, "raise the slogan for a democratic State of workers, peasants and the oppressed middle-classes.

A democratic State to nationalise industry, to abolish exploitation and ensure living wage that can put India on the road to prosperity;

A democratic State which will abolish landlordism without compensation and secure land to the tiller;

A democratic State to fulfil the pledge to millions of Indians who are still oppressed under the yoke of feudal Rulers and end feudalism altogether."

The Manifesto warns that "unless the working-class defeats the splitting tactics of Socialist and Indian National Trade Union Congress leaders, its own struggle will be weakened its interests harmed."

It therefore, "calls upon all workers to join under the banner of the All-India Trade Union Congress, irrespective of party affiliations to defend the jobs and homes of workers and working-class families."

Analysing the international situation, the Manifesto declares.

"May Day 1948 sees the international working-class in a far stronger position to defeat imperialism and capitalism and to establish socialism on a world-scale.

May Day Pledge

The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat, the Central organisation of Indian labour, sponsored by the Socialist Party, has issued the following May Day pledge:

'On this May Day, first in free India, we send our greetings to workers the world over.

'We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for the realisation of a new social order, embodying a higher civilisation, wherein all power political and economic, will be in the hands of those who work by hand and brain. In that new social order, there will be no possessing and parasitic classes, there will be full economic equality and social mobility. The new civilisation of our dreams can flower only when economic equality is wedded to political and civil liberties. While we fight for control on the economic life of the country, we shall resist all encroachments, political and ideological, on the liberties of the working people.

'On this historic day we reaffirm our faith in the Socialist Party as the chosen instrument for political transformation of the working class and in the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat as its trade union base. ..We shall not hesitate to make any sacrifice, in work, time and money for the strengthening of the Panchayat and the Party.

'We dedicate ourselves afresh to the shining goal of Socialist India as a part of the Socialist democratic world federation. May that dream and destiny be realised soon'.

Trade Union In A Changing Climate

(BY JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN.)

With our country on the threshold of freedom, the Indian working class must be prepared to play its roll in the creation of a free and prosperous India. This cannot be done unless we have a new type of trade union worker created.

The industrial prospects are gloomy today. Workers everywhere in our country are restless and worried. The dawn of freedom on the one hand has created hopes of a new life, free from want and exploitation and improved economic conditions and higher production and on the other it has created a feeling of despair and despondency. This is a very dangerous situation.

Irresponsible elements such as the communists who hope to gain their objective by fishing in troubled waters are interested in creating conditions of anarchy in this country. In this transitional period in which our newly won freedom is fraught on all sides with danger, such anarchy will lead to untold suffering and complete political and economic collapse of the country.

The trade union worker must know that there is general responsibility to day resting on his shoulders. He has on the one hand, the task of organising the worker and educating him, of protecting his interests and fighting for them and at the same time he has the task of making the workers aware of his larger responsibilities to the state and to society as a whole. It is my firm conviction that if the workers in India are to reach their economic and political goal they must conduct their movement in an organised, disciplined and peaceful manner.

It is the worker's universal demand today that his wages must rise and his conditions of work and living must improve. I have not the least doubt that this must be so. The primary need of our worker, that is, the need for a living wage and for adequate shelter must be fulfilled. The industry that fails to give its workers living wage has no justification to exist. At the same time it is for the worker to realise that his wages cannot rise in reality unless he produces more. If his wages rise and production remains at standstill or comes down, the result would be the rise in prices which will cancel out the rise in wages. If there are not more commodities produced, the worker cannot have more commodities to consume.

It is the duty of the trade union movement to tell the workers that in their own interest they must produce more. At the same time, I should like to draw the attention of the Government and those responsible for economic policies in this country that unless there is a psychological revolution, the worker is likely to remain listless and disinterested Unless the worker is assured that he is getting a new deal now, that he has acquired now a stake in industry and the economic and political life of the country, that he has become a partner both in the ownership and management of the state and the economic resources and institutions his attitude towards his work is not likely to change. If labour is to be fully productive, it must be provided with adequate incentives. And where material incentive may be wanting, real psychological incentives must be created by a change in the social order.

Living wage and shelter are, however, not the ultimate objectives of labour. Labour in India as elsewhere must eventually come into its own and become the Government of the country. A Worker's Democracy, including in the term 'worker' all those who live by their labour, whether they work in fields, factories or offices, is the ultimate objective of a labour movement. In the conditions of India such an objective is not difficult of fulfilment; but it is necessary for this that the labour movement should now enter the political field and the field of constructive work.

A Worker's Democracy will be a lie, unless the workers are developed morally, intellectually and politically. The Labour movement in this country must create an extensive worker's educational movement which, through visual and oral instructions, must bring about a mental change in the worker and raise him to a higher level of understanding and culture. I further believe that the labour movement must develop such and other constructive activities as Workers' Co-operatives, prohibition etc.

The new type of trade union worker must be trained in all these activities and he must also be a political worker. The time has come, to my mind, when the Indian working-class should have its own political party. I am looking to the day in the near future when the Indian workers in their millions will gather under the flag of the Socialist Party That will be a great day for Indian labour and the beginning of a new political life in this country.

Labour College Takes Shape

With the coming of freedom, Labour in India assumes a new significance and enters on new tasks. In the changed conditions the trade union worker of the old type is an anachronism They cannot fit in in moulding the future of the working-class movement and lead it to its destiny The trade union worker of today is, in main, a mere agitator. His knowledge of the industry with whose workers he is connected and its labour problems is superficial. His function consists in framing demands and precipitating strikes. In free India his role undergoes a radical change. From the agitator he becomes a builder The transformation is possible only when he is equipped and trained in the new tasks that await him. He must have a full grasp of those constructive problems the working out of which will throw up forms of labour organisations which can facilitate the rise of Workers' Democracy The need, therefore for an extensive worker's educational movement becomes obvious.

The Socialist Party, conscious of this supreme need has launched on movement of this kind in Bombay A Labour College has been established and has been functioning now for about a year.

ADMIRABLY CONCEIVED IT

It was the active and fertile brain of Sjt. Yusuf Meharally that first conceived the idea of establishing a Labour College in India on lines similar to those of institutions conducted by Workers Education Associations and the National Council of Labour College of England which have done and are still doing yeoman service in carrying modern knowledge to working class. The idea was taken up and worked upon enthusiastically by several friends and members of the Party among whom particular mention must be made of Sjt. Achut Patwardhan, Sjt. Asok Mehta, Sjt. Rohit Dave, Prof. M. R. Palande, Principal L. N. Wedngkar, and Prof. U. C. Bhat." The Marathi wing of the Labour College was opened on 2nd June 1947 and the English wing was opened on 2nd July 1947. The College was formally inaugurated by Sjt. Jayaprakash Narain on 12th July 1947.

AIMS AND OBJECTS:— New life, new world, knocks at our door. India is poised for a historic leap forward towards a Republic, wherein all power shall belong to workers in field and factories.

In the realisation of this high ideal there are many obstacles, none is bigger than the ignorance, i.e., intellectual backwardness, of our working class. Because of the barrier of a foreign language, the political maturity of the working class has not been accompanied by intellectual equipment.

CALL OF DEMOCRACY

Social Democracy can emerge in India only if administrators and statesmen are provided by the working masses. Every individual must understand his rights and responsibilities and be fully equipped to play his role of a creative citizen.

The vast transformation envisaged in the creation of a Socialist Republic demands immediate foundation of literacy and wide diffusion of knowledge. Democratic way of life flows from democratisation of learning. New men mean new minds. As Buddha said, as you think, so you act. Thoughts of men must be impregnated with knowledge and understanding.

To change the world, Karl Marx had admonished, one must first change oneself. This change can be brought about by imparting modern knowledge to the most intelligent young workers.

The Labour College, sponsored by the Socialist Party has two wings, one Marathi and the other English. In course of time, we hope to add a Hindustani wing also.

The English section is for evoking active interest in labour work from among the best elements in the University Students and young men working in banks and offices.

The Marathi section will train up the most intelligent young workers preferably recommended by Trade Unions.— who may not be familiar with the English language.

We have launched upon a new venture and the path is not still properly charted The difficulties, and we are fully conscious of them, do not disturb us because we are convinced that our teachers and students are alike astir with new life and are anxious to participate in a common adventure, that is to help our toilers to assume their rightful place in the counsels of the nation.

COURSES OF STUDY

There are three courses of lectures: (i) Elementary (ii) Intermediate (iii) Advanced and these will be delivered by distinguished professors and experienced Trade Union Leaders. It is also proposed to have, later on, specialised courses in (i) Textile Industry (ii) Railways (iii) Power (iv) Printing (v) Insurance (vi) Shipping etc.

WHERE AND WHEN CONDUCTED:— The Labour College classes both in English and Marathi are conducted in the premises of the R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics Matunga (GIP) Bombay 19. The classes in English for the elementary course as well as the Intermediate course are conducted on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m with two lectures each of 45 minutes duration on each of these days The classes in Marathi for the Elementary course are conducted on all days except Sundays from 6-15 p.m to 8-15 p.m. with three lectures each of 40 minutes duration on every day

DURATION OF EACH COURSE:— Each English Course consists of about 75 lectures and will last for about three months. The Marathi course will consist of about 72 lectures and will last for exactly 4 weeks.

The need for such colleges in every industrial centre in India cannot be gainsaid.

HIND MAZDOOR PANCHAYAT

(BY ASOKA MEHTA)

Only last month over 300 trade unions workers, connected with some 600 trade unions representing a combined membership of 5,00,000 met in Nasik and decided to set up a central organisation of trade unions in India and named it Hind Mazdoor Panchayat

The two main characteristics of the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat will be (1) organisation of workers on national industrial basis, and (2) definite and overt political orientation and later affiliation of trade unions to a political party of their choice Past experience and international developments make these characteristics necessary for any progressive trade union movement.

Though strikes and rudimentary types of trade unions can be traced to as back as 1880, well defined trade union activities began only after the first World War. In the period between the two wars, trade union movement grew faster than industrial expansion. But the movement articulated itself mainly in factory unions. Even today most unions are confined to a single factory or at the most to a limited locality. Such scattered unions, through their multiplicity have prevented trade unions from realising their full strength.

There has been some effort at creating nation-wide federations. The most successful of such federations has been the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. In other industries such federations, leave aside National Union are generally non-existent.

NEW DIRECTION

In India, uptill now, trade unions have been in a primitive stage: they are often run by honorary workers and they have no distinct personality of their own. The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat desires to change this state of affairs. It will organise India's four to five million industrial workers into 12 to 15 major national unions, one per each important industry or group of related industries.

A national industrial union will have a "local" for every factory and a Regional Committee for every well defined region. Locals of different industrial unions in the same locality will come together and form Trades Council. Such vertical and horizontal integration of trade unions will help to bring out all the strength inherent in them.

The trade unions, and especially their central organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress, were initially connected with national leaders. The first President of the AITUC organised by Dewan Chamanlal was Lala Lajpatrai Among his successors were C. R. Das, Jawaharlal Nehru Subhas Chandra Bose and V. V Giri. But this association was merely at the top. No organic relationship, as exists between the Labour Party and the British TUC in Great Britain, has ever existed.

PARTY AND ITS BASIS

A Labour or Socialist Party has to be a broad-based, mass party, mere individual membership, as our experience in the Indian National Congress testifies, gives no power or initiative to the rank and file. In Bombay City, for instance, the Congress at one time had 1,50,000 members. These scattered members had little influence on the organisation. If these members come to the Party, through organised trade unions, their influence is direct and irresistible. There are nearly 200,000 organised workers in Bombay. If they give their organised support to a working class party, say the Socialist Party, they would be creating and controlling a powerful political party. Instead of political parties exploiting trade unions, as has happened so far, the trade unions would dominate the counsels of the party.

The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat will develop both the trade union and political consciousness of the workers It with co-operatives and village panchayats, will ultimately form the warp and woof of the fabric of the Socialist Party. It is called Mazdoor Panchayat because intimate ties are to be developed between it and gram-panchayats; these organisations will provide the basis for India's panchayatraj.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

It will perhaps be asked why is a new organisation being created when there are already three in existence: the All India Trade Union Congress, Indian Federation of Labour and the Indian National Trade Union Congress? The reasons are obvious. In the conditions of world today it is not possible to achieve, as experience in European countries has shown Trade Union unity. In India the AITUC is virtually dominated by the Communists and the few good non-communist Trade Unionists who are in it have remained there because they have no alternative organisation acceptable to them to function in. The AITUC, under Communist domination becomes a dangerous body that needs constant and careful watching, because the new Communist line is to provoke disturbances and dislocation and to foster conditions of chaos. The change, reconstruction, social evolution that the Communists desire is sought to strengthen their political line which is hostile to the infant State of the Country. Throughout the non-Soviet world, the Communist line today is one of ultra leftism. In a country struggling towards stability and progress ultra-leftism becomes, as Lenin was the first to point out, the worst possible menace.

The INTUC., on the other hand, in its quest for undisturbed saability, because of its intimate association with the Party in power and its Governments, abhors all change and, in fact becomes an upholder of the status quo' The INTUC is in the doledrums because of its indissoluble links with the Congress, which in its turn is unwilling to bring about any radical social transformation. The decline of the Congress explains the decay of the INTUC.

"That decay and decline, in their turn, create a climate where the Communists and their AITUC, if left unchallenged, would grow and fatten. It is, therefore, necessary to provide the Indian working class a Trade Union organisation whose patriotism is beyond question, whose allegiance to social change is unimpeachable. It will have to be an organisation that will strive to protect and cherish the infant State and will not hesitate to move forward towards the great goals that our people have placed before them. The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat hopes to become that organisation. It will strive to fill up the desideratum in the Labour world.

SHIFT FROM COMMUNISTS

Another possible question will be, why is it that the Panchayat is being organised now? It is because in the past five years the political maturity of the workers has developed fast, and trade union work cannot now be carried on outside political frame of reference. It was political discontent with the AITUC and its 'de facto' leaders that made it possible for the Congress to get 70 per cent of seats as against 30 per cent for the Communists, even in labour constituencies in the last General Elections. Workers unmistakably showed their preference for the Congress as against the Communists. This preference was sought to be given an organisational expression by the Congress through the INTUC. But the use of official patronage for the INTUC. and the increasingly reactionary character of the Congress uncovered during its tenure of office have alienated the workers from the Congress. The organised workers are consciously Socialist and they favour an outright Socialist Party, rooted in class-struggle, and pursuing democratic policies. They got disillusioned with INTUC. when its leaders denied the workers internal democracy in trade unions and pursued reactionary socio-political policies. Hence the need for a new organisation. The 'raison d'etre' of an independent Socialist Party applies to the new labour organisation also. The Socialist Party and the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat form the two wings of the democratic Labour Movement in India.

LET WORKERS CHOSE

The next question likely to arise is that will not multiplicity of trade unions cause confusion and apathy among workers? If the law of jungle is allowed to operate such an eventuality is unlikely to be avoided. But if the Government adopts the wise policy laid down in the National Labour Relations Act of the U.S.A. and holds elections in factories to ascertain the wishes of the workers and compels the employer concerned to deal with only that union that receives majority support, confusion and apathy will be avoided and healthy trade unionism assured. The phelomenal growth of trade unionism in the U.S.A. during the period of the New Deal was achieved with little friction between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. thanks to this election procedure. In India too if workers are permitted to choose their brand of trade unionism the AITUC. and INTUC. will soon assume their natural proportions.

The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat is likely to become, in the next five years, the corner stone of the organisational edifice of democratic Socialist movement that will lead the Country to egatitarian and libertarian goal.

May Day Holiday

BOMBAY, Friday:

In consonance with the notification by the Government of India anent the May Day celebrations, the managements of City Mills and many factories and workshops, have put up a notice that to-morrow will be observed as a holiday, the ensuing Sunday, being observed as a working day.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Mr. N. M. Joshi has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The AITUC. has given a call to all workers to observe this year's May Day in a befitting manner. This is the first May day after India has become free from foreign domination.

"But this national freedom has yet to bring real freedom to the toiling masses of India. The decontrol policy of the Government has caused prices to soar high and has increased the starvation and suffering to the people.

"When the condition of the people is thus deteriorating, the Government has launched a campaign of repression of the working class movement of the country. Many prominent Trade Union workers all over the country are put in jail and civil liberties have become very nearly extinct.

Under these conditions it is the duty of the Indian working class to declare on the 1st of May its determination to fight for its fundamental rights and previlleges.

"The workers in Bombay should observe May 1st as May day and rally under the banner of the AITUC. to make the celebration a grand success.

200 Years Of Class Struggles

(Continued from Page 6)

and society was entering into a new phase of relations. With the rise of the burgeoisie the ideas of democracy also grew. The State as a means of effecting social change gained currency. And the worker, as yet in a state of undeveloped class consciousness, was attracted to the new thought-processes which were affecting political forms.

The independent artisan was turned into a wage slave and the first manifestations of the growing class struggles were seen in the wages question. First this took the form of petitions to their employers. When these were of no avail, petitions for Government intervention followed. Laws were promulgated, which in actual practice were of little protection to the workers. Two eminent historians summed up the position thus: "Parliament did not concede much to the working-classes, but the concessions, such as they were, lost all their value from the refusal of the magistrates to carry out legislation that was obnoxious to the masters..... The magistrates for the most part, seem to have taken it for granted, that if the masters would not obey the law, nothing could be done to enforce obedience..... As they could not persuade the masters to obey the law, they sent the men to prison for trying to make them do so."

But this was long, long ago and the poor magistracy never, perhaps, dreamt then that the men of these men would be ruling the country some day as it has happened to-day in England. Not that things have changed much now; but after over a century, social consciousness has advanced and egregious miscarriage of justice rouse spontaneous protest. But as Adam Smith said: "Civil Government, so far as it is instituted for the security of property, is, in reality, instituted for the defence of the rich against the poor, or of those who have property against those who have none at all." And Lenin declaimed: "The State is a machine for the oppression of one class by another." This is as true to-day as it ever was, be it under Soviet totalitarianism or under burgeois democracy.

From the petitioner to the collective bargainer and the struggle for participation in State power is another conscious development. At this stage we see the working class in alliance—and even led by with the burgeoisie. This came out spectacularly during the revolutionary movements of the 1848's. But at the hour of success the toilers were betrayed. Writing about this Engels apostrophied the burgeoisie with a brilliant peroration. He said: "Continue to struggle forward, most worshipful masters of capital! We need you for the present; here and there we even need you as our rulers. You have to clear the vestiges of the Middle Ages and of absolute monarchy out of our path; you have to annihilate patriarchalism; you have to centralise administration; you have to convert the more or less owning classes into genuine proletarians into recruits for our ranks; by your factories and commercial relationships you must create the material means which the proletariat needs for the attainment of freedom. In recompense whereof we shall allow you to govern for a while. Dictate your laws, bask in the rays of the majesty created by yourselves; spread your banquets in the halls of kings, and take the beautiful princesses to wife—but do not forget that THE EXECUTIONER STANDS AT THE DOOR!"

From 1848 to 1948 is a far cry. During the hundred years many things have happened and the course of labour struggles and burgeois concepts have also changed. Today labour does not supplicate for mercy, for concessions. It challenges a square deal and attacks the very citadel of power. The burgeoisie is ever becoming conscious of its "gravediggers", its executioners. World labour has come of age and at the end of another international crisis will be on top of the world.

This position labour has acquired not overnight. It is the result of hundred years of conscious endeavour, of struggle and tribulation, of victory and defeat; a hundred years of experience and industrial advancement and sharpening class barriers. In the long ago Disraeli wrote: "Two nations; between whom there is no intercourse and no sympathy; who are as ignorant of each other's habits, thoughts and feelings, as if they were dwellers in different zones, or inhabitants of different planets; who are formed by a different breeding, are fed by a different food, are ordered by different manners, and are not governed by the same laws." What are these two nations, he was asked: and he said: "THE RICH AND THE POOR." How true it is today!

From the machine wrecker to the petitioner was a higher development in the march of the labour movement. From the petitioner to the participant in political reforms, was yet another step forward. Then comes its role as the collective bargainer—development of the trade union movement. State repressions and interdictions of combinations for wage struggles did not frighten the worker from resorting to strikes. No doubt in the earlier stages trade unions were leading a fugitive existence. They had to travel a hard road till they achieved legal recognition and are looked upon as useful institutions in regulating capital-labour relations.

Let us take a kaleidoscopic view of the trade union movement the world over:

IN ENGLAND: The British Trade Union movement is perhaps the oldest in the world. It started long before the steam engine came and revolutionised industry. Sydney and Beatrice Webb, the reputed labour historians, trace it back to the seventeenth century during the latter part of which "continuous associations of workers were established." But the trade union movement in its developed form showed up only about the 1880's following the successful strikes of the match workers who were mainly women and the dockers, which took place in 1889. "Outlawed in its early days—only 120 years since, it was a criminal offence for workers to combine in their own defence—trade union recognition for collective bargaining is still more recent....A little more than a century since a group of Dorset farm labourers from the little village of Tolpuddle, were condemned to seven years deportation for having done nothing more than to form a union. In 1945 Ernest Bevin said: "We (the trade unions) have risen from mere deputation, asking to be received, to a position where scarcely anything can be done without our being consulted." And a little over a year after Britain has Labour for its rulers. Yet labour movement in Britain has not conformed to the theories of class struggles in their revolutionary forms; the transition has been more than less peaceful: Socialism through the ballot box!

IN AUSTRALIA: The trade union movement in Australia is quite old and had early successes. The first permanent gain was the introduction of the eight-hour day. This was secured in 1855 and 1856. New South Wales and Queensland legislated for a 44-hour week in 1930 and according to a report this "tended to 'increase' the average number of hours of labour per week in those States". The first Labour Government was formed in Queensland as early as 1899. Today Australia has its Labour Government for the whole country, though in the recent elections in one of the States Labour has been displaced. The earliest known unions are those of a Cabinet Makers' Society formed in 1833 and a Typographers' Society which came into existence three years after. Australia has today about two and a half million persons engaged in production and distribution and they include working proprietors. They are organised in two big organisations—the Australasian Council of Trade Unions with about 13,00,000 members and the Australian Workers Union with about 11,00,000 members.

IN CANADA: The Canadian Trade Union movement is but part of the movemelt in the United States and has followed its course. There are three national Federations—the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with 329,000 members; the Canadian Congress of Labour with about 270,000 members; and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada with some 50,000 members. The Railway workers are organised in Railway Brotherhoods with about 25,000 members. Besides these there are other individual unions. Altogether there are about 800,000 thousand organised workers in Canada. Earliest known unions were formed about 1860.

A Workers' Unity League was formed in 1920 and it confined its activities among unorganised Labour. Betty Wallace records: "Three periods of militancy have characterised the Canadian trade union history: that before the war of 1914, mainly for higher wages and shorter hours and for the recognition of trade unions. often met with brutal methods by the authorities, but were on the whole successful; the second followed the Armistice, and direct action on this occasion was political as well as economic in character.....The most famous of these strikes was the general strike in Winnipeg in 1919 when Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council took control of the Municipal offices. Sympathetic strikes occurred in every city throughout Western Canada. The third period occurred in the depression of the 'thirties and around the struggles of the unemployed workers and the building up of the Workers Unity League; the most famous strike of this period was the strike of furniture workers at Stratford, Ontario, which resulted in troops being called out".

IN NEW ZEALAND: The population is one and a half millions. The most important Labour organisation is the New Zealand Federation of Labour which has a membership of 166,810. The trade union movement in this British Colony has grown on parallel lines with that of Australia and there are many things in common between the two countries. The labour movement began with craft unions which were formed in 1860 and after. The unions gained legal status in 1878 and the first union was registered in 1883. Organisational forms have changed from time to time. A steady upward development has, however, been maintained since 1890. The New Zealand Labour Party was formed in 1916 and had come into power by 1935. The Labour Government met with severe opposition from capitalist interests from Britain and even financial sabotage was resorted to. But the Government has survived these offensives and put New Zealand ahead of other capitalist countries by its Social Security Act of 1938. But as irony would have it, a Labour paper stated: Wages and conditions of employment have been improved, but the membership has not gained a greater knowledge of the Trade Union Movement".

IN INDIA: India before partition has been a country of sub-continental proportions with a population equal to a fifth of the world's census. The mainstay of the people is agriculture and nearly 85 per cent of them live on the lands. Industries are sparse. Though the advent of the British power about two hundred years ago disrupted and pauperised the old village economy of the country, industrial development was cruelly neglected. India was considered a lucrative market for British manufactures. The British came at a time of the disintegration of old feudal system. Instead of hastening its complete liquidation and lead the country on the lines of the industrial revolution, the feudal forms were not only kept, but were made bulwarks of British rule.

So the country remained industrially backward and what industries there are, have grown during the first world war. Before that isolated factories existed, but there was no factory legislation. Workers employed in them had to work under conditions of great hardship and privations. Wages were utterly low and working hours were without limit. The first known strike was organised by one Lokhabde for higher wages and better working conditions. But there is no recorded history as to when this took place. Lokhabde remains a sort of a legend.

Trade Union movement as we know it is of later growth. This is natural as industries came in late. The All-India Trade Union Congress for many years, the Central organisation of Indian working class came into existence in 1920 with a paltry 10,000 members. Its early pioneers were social reformers and their outlook was more humanitarian than political. From 1920 to 1929 it had a steady growth and had assumed national character. In the intervening years the Communists had entered the labour field and had gained considerable influence in Bombay and Calcutta. Their entry was heralded by a wave of strikes and their propaganda was based on the theory of class war

NOTABLE YEAR

The year 1929 is notable as the year of treachery to the Indian working class. An organisation nurtured with patience and perseverance was cut asunder by communistic tactics and another organisation called the Indian Federation of Trade Unions came into existence with the pioneers at its head. Two years later the truncated A.I.T.U.C. was again split and the communists set up a Red Trade Union Congress in India. The labour movement which was growing up steadily was being deprived of solid organisational foundations.

It was not till 1935 when the Red Trade Union Congress was liquidated and the National Federation of Trade Unions brought back to the old Central organisation. This was possible only by the ceaseless efforts of the Indian Socialists who had gained immense moral influence among the working class.

When the second world war started the A.I.T.U.C. was again split by Mr. M. N. Roy who founded the Indian Federation of Labour with a Government subsidy. During the war the policies pursued by both the Royists and the Communists deprived the working class of any chance of gaining better wages and working conditions.

A labour movement unaffected by the Trade Union movement has also been growing up with Ahmedabad as its epicentre. It believes in class collaboration and in settlement of disputes by arbitration. The moving influence was that of Mahatma Gandhi and around this has now been built up what is known as the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The only substantial union affiliated to it is the Ahmedabad Union of Textile workers.

I.N.T.U.C.

The I.N.T.U.C claims a membership of 700,000; but it is difficult to verify the figures. The Indian Federation of Labour is as good as dead. The A.I.T.U.C. still functions under the hegemony of the communists, but is today bereft of all national elements It, however, claims a membership of 500,000. As in the case of the I.N.T.U.C. so in the case of the A.I.T.U.C., the figure seems to be highly exaggerated. The newest attempt at another central organisation of the Indian working class is now being made by the Socialist Party. Its experiences with the communists have driven them against any alliance with them. The I.N.T.U.C. is vitiated with official patronage and preference. They consider this as a disastrous development in the building up of a free and democratic labour movement. They have, therefore, hit upon the idea of industrial organisations on a regional and national basis integrated in the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat. The Socialists claim that they have organised about 800 unions all over the country, which together have a membership of over half a million. Thus organisational and national rivalries have tended to weaken the labour movement in India at a time when the greatest solidarity is required.

IN THE UNITED STATES: The Trade Union movement in the United States dates back to over 200 years and has seen many storms. Organised on a local basis, they soon grew up in number By 1836 there were 58 of these in Philadelphia, 13 in Pittsburgh, and 52 in New York. The unions were confined mainly to the skilled trades. The oldest national unions were ten semi-secret organisations such as the Knights of St. Crispin which was formed in 1867 by skilled shoemakers. In 1869 rose the Noble Order of Knights of Labour. They fought in opposition to victimisation and accepted membership from all wage-earners. The Knights of Labour gave up the local characteristic of local unionism and provided for affiliation of individual organisations. But the sociology of the American is not conducive to revolutions. The secret organisation of the Knights of Labour discarded its revolutionary aspects. The same is the case with railwaymen. The organisation of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen had in the 1860's undertaken militant strike activities; but later came out with the declaration that "as the interests of the employers and the workers were the same, they should cease fighting each other and should live in peace and harmony".

American labour had also its martyrs. In 1875 the leading officials old the same-secret miners organisation, known as "Molly Maguires" were tried and found guilty of criminal acts and hanged.

The first attempts to build national labour organisations was made by Samuel Gompers, President of the Cigar Makers' National Union. He invited labour unions to send delegates to a Convention which was held at Pittsburgh in 1881. The object was to form a National Federation "to secure jusiice that isolated and separated trade and labour unions can never fully command". The Knights of Labour participated in the Covention. Thus was the American Federation of Labour born and so cristened in 1886. From those days the A. F. L. has grown and faced many ups and downs. By 1936 it had a membership of over three and a half millions, when a split came and the C.I.O. was formed. The split arose out of the ideas of craft and industrial organisations. The C.I.O is today accepted as the rising Labour movement in America and has a little over six and quarter million members. The A.F.L. too continues to be strong with something like 6,800,000 members. Besides these two giant National labour organisations, there are the Railroad Brotherhoods with 600,000 members and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with 200,000 members. Then there is John Lewis United Mineworkers Union which exerts to build up another national labour front. And he is very much in the news now-a-days.

IN EUROPE: The history of the labour movement in Europe is blazoned with the revolutionary epoch which began a hundred years ago. The French Revolution and the class struggles in France which reached their climax in 1871 when the proletarians of France set up the Paris Commune. The failure of the Commune eclipsed the labour movements which shifted to Germany. Under the leadership of Social Democracy. the workers there gained many electoral successes which sent the German burgeoisie into panic. Legislations were enacted to ban working class movements; but these could not stem the strides of labour advances. Authority was defeated and had to give up many of the prohibitory laws. But as elsewhere, here, too, internal rivalries and party conflicts crippled the strength of the proletarian movement which went down during the first world war first and at the rise of Hitler to power in 1933. What remained of the organised labour movement also died during the Hitler regime and the second world war.

In France, however, the movement has continued and. steeped in revolutionary traditions, it flowered forth as the Resistance Movement during the Nazi occupation. The strike movements of today and struggle for power that we witness, show the virility of the French working class. Alas, how that virility is taken away from the tasks of reconstruction and recuperation after the liberation!

Any attempt to recount the heroism, the travails and the high achievements of European workers and how they were betrayed by national chauvinism in moments of crises within the space of this sketchy review will be to vulgarise the high traditions they have established.

"France! From its grey dejection
Make manifest the red
Tempestuous resurrection
Of thy most sacred head!—
Rend thou the covering cerecloths'—
Rise up from the dead!"

IN THE SOVIET UNION: Russia has been fortunate in her revolutionary leaders. The history of the labour movement is one of the most spectacular, romantic and challenging in the world. The extreme oppressions of the Tsars are matched by the equally defiant intransigence and intrepidity of the popular leaders They at once belied Marx and upheld him! The conquest of power by the party of the proletariat is more a victory to the revolutionary strategist that Lenin was, than an expression of the maturity of the working class to undertake such a great adventure Other countries of Europe with more glorious traditions could have done the same thing. But the leaders of the working class in those countries, at the moment of decisive action failed to grasp the opportunity which beckoned to them for swift action National chauvinism blunted their socialist outlook and revolutionary understanding of the conditions created by imperialist war The working class of Europe, indeed the peoples of the world, paid a big price indeed for the betrayal of 1914-18.

As in America or Germany. trade unions in Russia began under conditions of illegality and constant police persecutions. These came to be organised in the last decades of the 19th century. Police persecutions however, did not quell the ardour of the working class. By the time of the 1905 Revolution the trade unions had gained considerable influence The first collective agreement came out of strikes on the Baku oil fields in 1904 The oil strike was described as "a clap of thunder heralding a great revolutionary storm" The anticipation was fulfilled by the events of the following year. The first All-Russian Trade Union Congress was held in Moscow in 1905. Six hundred unions representing a quarter of a million workers participated.

DEFEAT OF 1905

The defeat of the popular forces in the 1905 revolution let loose reaction of the worst type and the labour movement was driven underground But the movement did not abate Learning from the experiences of 1905, it assiduously worked for another day of reckoning which came 12 years after. Military defeats, a tired soldiery, ascending social discontent predatory oppression of the peasants and the impending invasion of Russia by Ludendorf, the German General, all these threw up an explosive situation. The February revolution of 1917 was the result A Provisional Government came into being, but it soon played into the hands of the burgeoisie and Tsarist militarism The people cried for peace,—peace at any cost,—

Sir Stafford Pays Tribute To Indian Scientist

(Continued from Page 6)

those thing which will raise her in the eyes of the world?

MR. SHELVANKAR

The Government of India can congratulate themselves on securing the services of Mr. Shelvankar former London correspondent of the "Hindu" for its Information Department. He is not only an able journalist, but also a man of facts and figures. A charming personality with many gem-like virtues, he should prove an asset to the Department unless it is scared of ideas and talent. At least some of the appointments recently made by the Department did not show that it attached great importance to talent or experience. My long stay in London has brought me in contact with press officers of different countries. In almost every case I have found a top rank journalist or writer running publicity for his country. Never a nincompoop or a junior reporter or a sub is sent out to a foreign country to direct publicity for his country.

IQBAL DAY

The newly formed Iqbal Society which seeks to create opportunities for exchange of views between thinkers and men of letters, can pat itself on the back on the success of its first function, which was very appropriately dedicated to the memory of Iqbal. No ness than 11 speakers addressed the gathering. These included representatives of Iran, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, etc. Recitations from Iqbal were well selected, though the additions of "Hindustan harama" would have made the recitals more thrilling. But then the organisers would not have found that very suitable to their new mood. The High Commissioner for Pakistan, who presided at the function, was right to observe that a poet like Iqbal belonged not to this or that country but to mankind.

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but the Government declared in favour of continuation of the war People became more and more desperate and angry and the situation was daily becoming ripe for a revolutionary "coup d' etat" At the psychological moment Lenin appeared on the scene and that decided the next jump. Within the space of less than nine months the Provisional Government was overthrown and the head of the Tsar cut off. Lenin had assumed control of the State. The Soviet Government came into powes.

The October revolution shook the world. It sent a cold shiver down the spines of world burgeoisie, while it enthralled the oppressed peoples of the world. For the first time power had come into the hands of those who claimed to be the party of the proletariat. The declarations made by Lenin and the revolutionary call that was given to the working class of the world. overshot the importance of the war that was still going on. These, perhaps, more than the entry of America in the war, were responsible of the speedy end of the war. It was proclaimed, and the world believed, that the inheritors of Marx had caught hold of the throat of World Capitalism and imperialism. Prospects of world revolution loomed large and the oppressed peoples of the world were in high glee and hope. This is not the place to strike a balance-sheet of the Russian revolution and the after-developments. Suffice it to say there is less of Marx in Moscow today than of totalitarian dictatorship.

AFTER OCTOBER

Since the October revolution, Russian trade unions have ceased to be agitational or conspiratorial agencies of the working class and its party They have become now a limb of the Soviet State. They are directly represented in State planning bodies which decide the general plan for industry Besides the whole field of workers' welfare administration and services are the concern of the trade unions. They organise production drives and develop socialist competitions.

The organisational structure of the Soviet Trade Unions is simple. Workers in a given factory or enterprise are organised into one union irrespective of crafts. Each enterprise has its own works committee which sends its delegates to the Regional Council which in turn sends its delegates to the Republic Council of each union. The Central organisation is the All-Union Congress The activities of various trade unions within a given area are co-ordinated by district trade union councils. It is estimated that there are today about 3000 of these inter-union district councils nearly 200,000 factory and local committees and 184 central trade unions

In this short, sketchy—albeit incomplete and inadequate survey of the labour movements of the world as they have grown up during a period of about two hundred years, many smaller countries and colonial or semi-colonial peoples have not been included. In some of the smaller countries labour has assumed an importance that it influences social living and Governmental policies as in the Scandinavian countries In the colonial countries the labour movements are as yet unshaped and they are of recent growth Great upheavals have taken place in them particularly following the great economic depression of the 1930's. It is enough for the present purpose to say that labour is awakened and is marching to its appointed destiny What is needed now is a new direction, a new appreciation of the crisis towards which the world is drifting and conscious drive towards the building up of a new world of socialism and democracy Let the ruling classes—capitalism, imperialism and the dictators—tremble at the approaching revolution: let them know that their executioners are no more their gate keepers What Marx and Engels wrote a hundred years ago has still its relevance today. Let us cry with them: Working men of all countries unite. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains They have a world to gain"

LENIN FORGOTTEN

On the threshold of victory in Russia, Lenin called for an immediate termination of the imperialist war He called for a peace without annexations and indemnities. He denounced the Second International—the Labour International it was called—for its betrayal of the working class of the world and their surrender to national chauvinism. He organised the Third international—the Red International—as the instrument of world revolution. But what did his inheritor achieve? The instrument of World Revolution was converted into a tool of Soviet policies and made subservient to Soviet national State. Another war came and it was even more predatory in its character. The Third International repeated what its predecessor had done. Soviet chauvinism led the workers of the world into the camp of world imperialism. At the threshold of victory the Third International was disbanded and Stalin joins the cry with the other ruling classes for war indemnities and is engaged in Soviet expansion. The working class remains in chains; but the atmosphere the world over is surcharged with revolutionary potentialities A spectre is haunting the world—the spectre, not of communism, but of war and starvation All the powers of Europe and America have entered into an unholy competition in their race for mastery of the world—a race towards another world war, the atomic war. Where is the Party in opposition which can restore hope to the people who struggle for freedom democracy and socialism?

We have seen that the earliest beginnings of trade union movements were based on demands for higher wages, shorter hours of work and better conditions of labour After two hundred years of these beginnings in large sectors of the world these same demands continue to be made and working class struggles are built around them! In spite of all the progress that science, technology and social concepts have made, the "immense majority" of the peoples of the world are today two hundred years backward

WORLD LABOUR CONFERENCE

Much was expected from the World Labour Conference which met in 1945 on the eve of the victory of the allied powers over Fascism and militarism It was expected that representatives of the working men of all countries would mobilise them for the last leap to the promised land—the Co-operative World Commonwealth The world labour conference failed to fulfil any of these expectations. But it made some very fine declarations and resolutions. It declared: "Organised labour, with so great a part in winning the war, cannot leave to others—however well-intentioned they may be—the sole responsibility of making the peace. The peace will be a good peace—an enduring peace—a peace worthy of the sacrifices by which it has been won—only if it reflects the deep resolve of the free peoples their interests, their desires and their needs. We, therefore, send forth from our World Conference this appeal to all the workers of the world and to all men and women of goodwill to concecrate to the building of a better world the service and sacrifice they have given to be winning of the war"

What a declaration, what hope—alas!

"The sun might no more shine for me tomorrow.
When they tell me tomorrow, I smile and go my way;
For it is not tomorrow that angers and wearies me
But the useless and ruthless use of authority.
Tomorrow is the concealed refuge,
The shelter of bribed and cowards:
The wall hiding unavowed deeds.
It is the grant made to the dreaded lot
From which the tattered finally lucid, seek escape.
Tomorrow? Why it is the bait thrown to the wretched,
To the starved, by preachers of future hopes,
Who by its use, lull and benumb them.
Tomorrow is the quiet and secured retirement
Where bourgeois scoff and banter at us,
While peacefully enjoying their prey.
Tomorrow is the world used to calm lunatics,
The prowess of the mealy-mouthed, lavished by their echo.
It is the pungent premium to laziness.
No submissive slumber! I shall live today!
The sun might no more shine for me tomorrow"!

ON MAY DAY WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

(By M. R. ANANT)

The Nasik Conference of the Socialist Party held in March passed a resolution calling upon the working class people of India to observe the 1st of May as "a great festival of international working class solidarity" and appealed to the Government to declare it a houday throughout the country

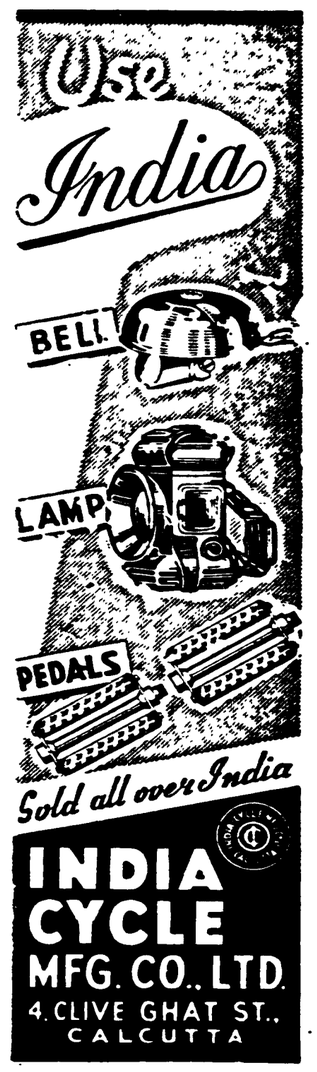
The origins of May Day are shrouded in mystery. Some socialist writers have attempted to trace it to the ancient May Day festivals graphic descriptions of which are available in the pages of Shakespeare and other writers of old. Robert Owen, the great British socialist reformist and pioneer of the British Labour movement, in the year 1833 appointed May First as the day for the commencement of the millennium but apart from that, its observance as a day dedicated to labour, cannot be dated earlier.

In the Americas, Labour Day, as distinguished from May day, proper, is celebrated on the 1st Monday of September All the States and Territories of the U.S.A. and all the provinces of Canada participate in the celebrations The early origins of Labour who pioneered the Labour Movement of the U.S.A origin agitation as early as 1818 when in Chicago the workers took out a mammoth procession demanding an 8-hour work day The agitation reached the climax of its intensity in the years 1884-85-86. Parades, meetings and speeches were the commonest features of this agitation. In 1884 the Knights of Labour adopted a resolution demanding that the first Monday in September should be considered Labour Day and steps were taken to have it recognised as a holiday The workers belonging to all organisations actively contributed to popularise the movement. The first law conceding the demand was passed on 21st February 1887 in Oregon and New York New Jersey and Colorado soon followed suit On 28th June 1894 the U S. Congress itself passed a bill making the day a legal holiday throughout the Union.

In Philippines Labour Day is celebrated on 1st May. In Canada too most provinces observe the day by law but in some provinces it may only be observed with the Government's proclamation.

In the countries of the New World, the Labour Day observance in recent years is marked by a festive mood, all classes of people participating in the celebrations. The programmes include picnics parades, athletic events, etc.

But May Day has a great historical significance and is indeed what unfortunate proceedings of the first Paris Congress of the second Socialist International of 1900 It is true that many May Days passed itself as a great landmark in the international Socialist movement. The second international selected May 1st for annual international demonstrations. A resolution was moved in the Congress calling upon the working classes to enforce a holiday on that day by direct action no matter what day of the week it might be Following this resolution in most of the industrial countries of Europe resolute attempts have been made from year to year on the part of the working classes and the leftist parties to observe the day often involving serious conflicts with the police. In Britain however, the first labour day was not held till 1891 and since then the annual celebration of the day is officially organised by the British T.U.C. The day chosen is the first Sunday after May Day and Hyde Park is the traditional meeting place. It is noteworthy that British labour has never enforced a holiday on that day, although it always insisted on observing it. It is said that in Italy the observance of Labour Day was prohibited by statute, and the date of the foundation of Rome was substituted thus emphasising the predominantly national outlook of the Italian Labour movement. In the Soviet Union, however May Day is an official holiday and is observed in a grand manner the highest officials of the State participating in the celebrations



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Moderate Realising Sales In Share Bazar

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION OF MAY HOLDINGS

Bullion Market Remains Firm Under Manipulation

Bombay, April 30

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady to-day with moderate business passing. It being week-end session trading was of a routine nature with price movement confined to a narrow range. The general feeling remains constructive and there is more disposition to buy on easier markets under the belief that most of the known bearish factors are well discounted. The Government has removed controls on several industries and it remains to be seen whether steel industry will also fall in line with the textile industry.

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 1640 and after declining at Rs. 1620 rallied at Rs. 1635. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 330 and after improving at Rs. 331 quietened at Rs. 327 and steadied at Rs. 328. Cotton Mill shares were steady with moderate support. It appears that Bombay Dyeings and Kohinoors are passing into strong hands. Dyeings opened at Rs. 1157/8 and after declining at Rs. 1140 improved at Rs. 1150 Kohinoors opened at Rs. 662 and improved at Rs. 665 while Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 661 and after declining at Rs. 656 steadied at Rs. 660.

Later on there was moderate realising which resulted in small declines. Tata Steel Defd. shares quietened at Rs. 1625 while Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 327. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1140 and Kohinoors stood at Rs. 662 Swadeshi shares were done at Rs. 657. Associated Cement shares were placed at Rs. 172. Bellapur shares changed hands at Rs. 342 and Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 27/12. The market closed quiet with moderate profit-

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1142/8 Kohinoor 660 Swadeshi 655 Nagpur 338 Simplex 243/8 New Great 191 Gokak X.D. 337 Indore 565 Century 517/8 Colaba X.R 180 Bleaching 167 Swan 370 Finlay 357 Morarji 525 Edward 651/4 Meyer 166/4 Apollo 4/3 I. U. Ordinary 15/10/6 I.U. Defd. 2/12/6 Madhusudan 247/8 Podar 195 Khatau 275.

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord 326/8 Tata Steel Defd. 1625 Second 166/4.

CEMENTS

Associated Merger X. D. 171/12.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 430 Belapur 343 Shivrajpur 34/8 Scindia 27/12 Construction 212 Tata Chemical 15/12 Tata Oil 56/8 Indian Iron 29 Bengal 24.

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro 153 Andhra X.D. 1377/8 Tata Power 1482/8.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 91 Phoenix 457/8 Ind. Mfg. 4185 Koorla 300 Dawn 1545 David 150 New City 206/4 Minerva 210 Bradbury 695 Bharucha (Defd.) 4/2 Bharat 44 Mysore 235/10 Madhavji 19/6 Model 195 Laxmi 810 Vishnu 312/8 Western 4060 Standard 520 Sholapur 5950 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan 4300 Tata 76 Ahmedabad Advance 270 Sassoon Silk 65 New Union 16 Madhusudan E. 47 Shrinivas X.R 237/8 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 265 Victoria 225 Simplex Cpn. 115.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 118/12 New 116/4 Surat 143/12 Karachi 118/12 Broach 10/6 Ajmer 10/4 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 53/8 Poona 153/2 Bombay Suburban 149/6 Bombay Suburban New 131/4.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 111 Imperial 2002/8 P. P. 491/4 Central 85/8 New 85/8 India 254 Union 9/10 Baroda 151 Habib 152 Dena Bank 54 United Commercial 63 Jaipur 51 Hindustan Com. 34 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord.) 50 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 5400 Empire 785 New India 69 Jupiter 26/8 Vulcan 13/10 Indian Mercantile 47 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 22/12 Prud. 29 Neptune 7 New Great 25 All-India General 21.

RAILWAYS

C.P. 109 Mymensing 100 Guaranteed 100 Pachora 107.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 335 Steamer 537/8 Burma New 151/8 B.B. Petrol 2/8 Mackenzie 85 Port Canning 70 Kemp 480 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust X.D. 99 Wimco 318/12 Dharamsey Chemical 36/8 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 19/4 Alembic 260 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 74 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 31/4 Walchand Nagar Industries 201/4 United Motor 74 ACO New 108/8 Bombay Safe Deposit 910 Hydro Construction 16 Mahmad Steam 100/8 Gujerat Motor 25/2 Sardar Carbolic 750 Harvey Press 310 Estrella Bat. 51 Prince of Wales 625. Manmad Press 120.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 185 Andhra Valley 1187/8 Tata Power 1315 Hydro 123/2 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 630 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 850 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 222/8 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 98 Elphinstone 120 Bradbury 385 Surat Elec 130 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 126/4 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 123/8 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 123/12 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/14 Supreme 120 Meyer 121/4 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 160 Mysore Mill 50 Standard 101 Madhusudan 12

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 102/12 B. Steamer 1950 104/8 Indian Hume Pipe 111 Tata Power 1951 103 Walchand Nagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE ISSUES

Indian Copper 2/9/3 BIC Burma Corporation 3/1/9 New 8/14 Victoria Mill 5 New Victoria Pref. 6 Phalton 129 Gold Mohor 325 New Kaiser-e-Hind 375 Sajjan Mill 250 Osmanshahi 230 Azamshahi 230 Air Services 11 Air Ambica 17 Air India Tata 162/8 Hind Motor 6/9 Indian Steam 12/9.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 30

The Bullion market was fairly steady to-day under moderate support. The Silver market remains manipulated by professional operators and they are determined to dictate their own price. Gold also keeps up steady tone in sympathy with firmness in Silver.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 175 and declined at Rs. 174/12 under scattered selling. At this level there was active professional buying and the market firmed up at Rs. 175/12 and steadied at Rs. 175/8. Ready Silver was quoted two annas under forward at Rs. 175/6. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 116/14 and after declining at Rs. 116/12 advanced at Rs. 117/4 under modest buying and steadied at Rs. 117. Ready Gold was also quoted at Rs. 117 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/8.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	175	10	0
Forward Silver	175	12	0
Ready Gold	116	11	6
Forward Gold	116	11	6
Sovereigns	74	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 30:

The local cotton market was quiet to-day with moderate long liquidation in May delivery as tender time is drawing near. In view of short supply long interest is being switched over to distant deliveries and the difference is widening.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 713/- and improved at Rs. 716/- under scattered buying At this level there developed steady flow of long liquidation and May option declined at Rs. 705/. July was quoted at a premium of Rs. 19/-

There was further liquidation and May delivery declined at Rs. 701 At this level there was some short covering and the market rallied at Rs. 705. Thereafter there was renewed selling and May delivery declined at Rs. 698 The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	699	0	0
I.C.C. July	618	0	0
I.C.C. Sept.	624	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, April 30

The Produce market was steady with moderate business. Shortage of supplies is responsible for the present firmness. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 134/6 and after declining at Rs 133/4 steadied at Rs. 133/10. Later on there was increased buying. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh quality ...... Rs.	34	14	0
Coromandal ready	34	6	0
Bold ready	33	14	0
April-May	32	14	0
June-July	32	14	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	31	4	0
May delivery	134	12	0
September	145	10	0
SEEDS:—			
Ready	27	0	0
April-July	26	14	0
June-July	27	4	0
OILS:—			
Groundnut ready	18	0	0
Groundnut May	18	2	0
Groundnut June-July	18	8	0
Linseed Oil	16	6	0
Castorseed First Pressing	19	10	0
Castorsed Commercial quality	17	14	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, April 30.

Cotton Bales	6,307
Linseed	2,358
Tilseed	760
Groundnuts	6,167
Castorseeds	664
Gram	1,521
Wheat	8
Cottonseed	6,810
Sugar	8,359
Rice	3,766

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, April 30.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/3 4/5 4/3/6 4/4 4/3
Bharat 44
B. Dyeing 1152/8 55 45 60 37/8 50 40 47/8 42/8
C. India 342 43 36 38
E. Textiles 651/4
Elphinstone Ord. 91
Finlay 359 55 57
Gokak 341 37 39 37
I.U. Defd. 2/14 2/12/6
I.U. Ord. 15/12 15/12/6 15/10 15/10/6
Indore 562/8 67/8 65
Kohinoor 662 60 68 59 64 60 64 60
Laxmi 811/4 10
Mysore 232/8 35/10
New City 205 6/4
New Great 191 90 91
Podar 200 192/8 95
Simplex 242 40 43 41 44 43 46/8 43/8
Swadeshi 662 56 61 54 59 53
Swan 371 70
Tata Mills 76
Vishnu 312/8

BANKS.

Central 85/8
Imperial Old 2002/8
Imperial New 190 91/4
India 254
Reserve 111

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 120/10 18/12
Andhra Valley 1380 77/8
Surat 143/12
Hydro 153
Power 1485 82/8
New India 69

STEAMER.

B. Steam 535 37/8
Scindia 27/15 27/11 27/12

STEEL.

B. Steel 24/4 24/1 24/2 24
I. Iron 29/3 29/1 29/3 29
Tata Defd. 1642/8 50 32/8 42 22/8 37/8 20 35 25
Tata Ord. 332 28/8 31 26 27/8 25 26/8
Tata IInd Pref. 137 36/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 335 33/12 36/4 35
A.C.C. Old 172/8 73 71/12
A.C.C. New 108/8 8 8/8
Belapur 344 43 44 42 43
B.B. Old 427/8 31/4 30
B.B. Petrol 2/10 2/8
I. Bleaching 166 67
Kemp Co. 480
P. Const. 210 15 12
P. Const. IInd Pref. 125/10
Tata Chem. 15/12 15/15 15/12
Tata Oil 56/8
Walchandnagar 210 11/4
Wimco 318/12

SPECIAL.

Ahmedabad Elec. New 116
Kemp Co. New 470
Manmad Press 120.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY April 30

Tata Ordinary 326-8; Tata Deferred 1625; Indian Iron 29; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 24; Bombay Dyeing 1145; Central India 338-2; Gokak 336-14; Kohinoor 660; Simplex 243-8; Swadeshi 653-2; Tata Power 1482-8; Associated Cement 171-8; Belapur 343-2; Bombay Burma (Old) 430; Scindia 27-12; Central Bank 85-10; New India 68-12; Tata 2nd Pref. 136-4

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 30.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	10	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	1	0
2-1/2 p.c.	96	12	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	100	3	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	99	10	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	99	4	0
23/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. non-Terminable	98	14	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	98	14	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	101	8	0
3 p.c. 1951-54	102	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	4	0
3 p.c. 1957	101	10	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	101	2	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	100	4	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	99	6	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59	105	0	0
4 p.c. 1945-52	101	10	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	110	14	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	105	0	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	113	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	116	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS.			
2-3/4 p.c. U. P 1961	98	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	98	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	101	6	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	101	6	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1940	98	14	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	98	14	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. N.-W. F. 1952	99	10	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1961-66	100	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust.	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1959	116	0	0
6 p.c. Municipality 1954.	118	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. New Municipal 1977	100	10	0
6 p.c. K. P. T.	110	0	0

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, April 29.

The uncertainty over the domestic labour and Palestine situation curbed the market and morning prices moved erratically in moderate trading with changes mainly fractional and losses in slight majority. Oils were against a bright spot and favourable earnings and prospects helped foods department stores and specialities. The averages were industrials 180.44 and rails 58.23. Selective rallying attempts led by steels rails, rail equipments, farm implements, textiles and oils brought the market on balance gains covering one dollar in fair trading. Rails reflected optimism regarding a wage dispute settlement, also the gain in carloadings reflecting increased coal output and heavier ore leadings. Pressure against leading industrials and specialities increased the near close and the market finished irregular with the composite average rate practically unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, April 30.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rates T T Rs 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 6400
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D—79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157 /4
Manila Bank Selling T T D D Rs. 165-1/4
New York-London Cross Rate Dol 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-53.43
London Alexandria Pia 97 1/4-3/4
London Amsterdam Fl 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcl 40
London Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr. 19.32-36
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl 128-130
London Java Fl 10.68-70
London Lisbon Es 99.80-100.20
London Manila Pes 8.10-15
London Montreal Dol 4 02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London New York Dol 4.02 3/4 4 03 1/4
London Oslo K: 19.98 20.02
London Paris Fcs. 863.40-864.60
London Prague K 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1/8
London Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50
London Switzerland Fcs 17 34-36
London Syria 880-5
London Discts 3 Mos 9/16 per cent
London Discts 6 Mos 5/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 1 per cent. 12 Mos. 1-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, April 29

After initial irregularity a firmer trend developed attributed to continued dry weather in the south-west, strength of the cash markets and the strike date set by two rail unions which could paralyse the country's railroad transportation system. Reports of improved domestic flour business and a four cents bushel advance in the C. C. C. wheat buying price today were additional bullish factors. Towards the close profit-taking increased and caused prices to ease from the earlier high levels.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, April 30.

Coiryarn Beypore 140, 150; Quilandy 145, 155; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbled 110; Cocoanuts Raw 120. Dry 135; Cocoanut Oil 420; Copra Office 280; Dilpasand 285; Madrasnottam 320; Pepper Wynaad 940, Country 920; Dry Ginger Chernad 290; Ernad 280, Coffee Robusta 145; Timber Pali 40/46; Junglewood 25/30; Vellapine 30/40; Benteak 35/40; Teak 100/110; Mango 3 3.8; Teak 12/15; Rosewood 13 15.

Subsidy For British Cotton Spinning

LONDON, April 30. (Reuter): The House of Commons today finally approved a Government scheme to subsidise to the extent of £12,000,000 the modernisation and reequipment of the British cotton spinning industry.

To encourage amalgamation of small units a grant of a quarter of the cost of new machinery will be made to groups with at least 400.000 spindles.

British Industries Look Up

HASTINGS (Sussex), April 30. (Reuter): Britain has largely overcome the internal shortage of coal which impeded her industrial production a year ago. Mr. Douglas Jay, Economic Secretary to the British Treasury, and assistant of Sir Stafford Cripps, said here today.

Mr. Jay told a meeting that Britain was now exporting coal to more than 20 countries, including North and South Africa, India, and Far East and most of Europe.

Her steel, shipbuilding and automobile industry were running at all-time records and her coal industrial production was 10 per cent higher than before the war—better than can be shown by almost any other European country which fought in the war.

HESSIAN MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 30.

45X11.	Pics.		
Ready	111		
April-June	110		
July-Sept.	108		
D. W. 40X28.			
Ready	111	0	0
April-June	108	0	0

Near Months Steady On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, April 29.

The market remained a slow affair on the New York Cotton Exchange today, subject to small orders either way. Trading was mostly of professional origin. Prices seesawed over a range of two dollars per bale. The old crop position showed the best resistance while deferreds weakened under persistent selling, influenced by the more promising new crop outlook.

EARLY REACTION

The market reacted to the extent of 60 cents per bale after the opening. However, prices edged upwards midafternoon in company with grains, only to run into renewed selling by room traders, New Orleans Wall Street and grain operators.

While long term traders insist that the old crops are likely to rise to new highs as soon as export buying for Europe and the Orient gets under way, there is a lurking fear that if foreign buying should be delayed for any length of time the bullish contingent may lose heart and decide to liquidate.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, European Recovery Administrator, today said that private trade channels will be used to the "greatest possible extent" in the aid programme, but traders saw a possible delay in getting the programme under way. Constructive sentiment in the old crops was also bolstered by the impression that the Senate approved 150,000,000 dollars Revolving Fund Bill to furnish commodities to Japan, Germany and Korea stands a good chance for quick House action.

GERMAN DEMAND

German buyers are expected to enter the market next week for 70,000 bales of cotton and this encouraged to scale-down support in the old crops, but the rank and file of traders are inclined to await more definite developments on the European Recovery Administration.

Today's session opened 13 higher to one lower. Prices dipped to losses of eight to 12 points below the opening and then rallied 16 to 28 points from the lows but new crops raded out again and closed relatively weak. The final range was 15 higher to 19 lower.

Dealers believe that developments in the export situation will govern the immediate trend of the market in the old crops, but deferred months are likely to be more responsive to daily crop developments.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 29

May	38.00+15
July	37.38+08
July Highest	37.65+35
July Lowest	37.28—02
October	32.97—18
December	32.30—19
March	31.97—20
Middling spot	38.83+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, April 29

May	37.91+11
July	37.37+07
October	33.00—13
December	32.25—23
Middling spot	37 50+05

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 29

T.T. London on:	
New York selling	4.0275
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal selling	4.0275
Montreal buying	4.0325
Zurich selling	17.34
Zurich buying	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton May contract is 1064 cents points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

WORTH STREET TRADING ROUTINE AFFAIR

NEW YORK, April 29. (UPA): Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth market remained a routine affair with scattered selling.

Despite talk of higher prices for gray goods, buyers limited new purchases to fill-in needs.

Brokers said that a number of constructions had dropped back to the range of the OPA ceiling price.

WOOL TOPS CLOSE STEADY

NEW YORK, April 29. (UPA): Wool tops closed steady and 20 to 40 points higher. Closing prices included:

May	180	181
July	180	180.5
October	180	181
December	180	181
March 1949	179.5	180
May	178.5	179.5
July	177	177.5

LONDON SILVER

LONDON April 29

Silver Spot 45 d
Forward 45 d

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTS

S. S. EXCELSIOR

From New York:—1075 drums lubricating oil, 1120 cases lubricating grease, 105 pkgs. Dodge truck chassis, 33 bdls electric motor, 110 cases auto parts, 75 cases diesel batteries, 25 cases motor cars, 300 drums white mineral oil, 29 cases spare parts, 121 cases carriage bolts and nuts, 50 drums casket cement, 30 cases carage tools and equipment, 100 ctns. sunflee 145 cases electric motors; 115 cases steel files, 72 ases pencilin, 175 cases steel bars, 50 drums petroleum 269 cases typewriters, 60 cases synthetic essential oil, 109 cases bolts and nuts, 36 bales rubbber belting, 277 drums custic soda, 39 cases clock parts, 25 bdls. leather belting, 82 cases intralacquer, 984 bdls. iron, 1323 ctns. writing ink, 100 drums petroleum mineral oil, 337 cts. porcelain insulators, 400 bags ralston relief ceral, 29 tractors parts, 576 ctns. empty glass bottles, 624 bags borax, 114 cases wind mills and electric pumps, 1837 bags caustic soda.

From Philadelphia:—47 drums coal tar dyes, 136 setel cyls. anhydrous amonia, 175 drums lubricating oil, 65 drums solid caustic potash, 167 drums skim milk powder, 185 bdls. dry powder, 100 cases evaporated milk, 600 bags ralston relief cereal.

From Baltimore:—22, bdls. steel bars, 516 black pipe, 295 ctns. tinplate 185 cases bottle caps.

From Port Sudan:—1000 bags gum arabic.

From Aden:—36 bdls. bomb shell bars, 206 bales old brass scraps, 238 pkgs. process banball.

EXPORTS

S.S. HOUGH SILVER LIGHT

To Melbourne:—9 bales cotton piece good—W.A. Beardsell and Co. Ltd. 10 bales cotton piece goods—B. Balwant anld Co.

To Sydney:—92 cases cotton piecegood—W. B. Beardsell and Co. Ltd. 13 cases cotton piecegoods—The Podar Trading Co. 10 vales cotton waste—The Bombay Textile Waste Co.

To Frementle:—24 cales cotton piece goods—W. B Beardsell and Co. Ltd.

S.S. BAMORA

To Busrah:—10 bales cotton piece good—A. R Bassam and Bros. 300 bags tamrind—H. M. Ghazunfar and Co. 200 bags tamrind—R.E. Amin and Sons.

To Koweit:—8 bags cardamums—H. Essa and Bros. 13 bales cotton piece good—A.A. Kassim Bros. Ltd. 33 chest black tea—Saksaman Tea Depot. 80 bags turmeric—K. Chottalal and Co.

To Dubai:—73 bales cotton piece good—A.A. Houssi. 10 bales cotton piece good—A. J. Khimji, 39 bdls. cotton piece good—E.A.K. Abas, 40 bags turmeric—M. J. & M. H. Lari and Co. 293 chests tea—Saksaman Tea Depot. 103 chest tea—Sureshchandra and Co.

To Karachi:—164 cases cigarettes—Tobacco Manufacturing (Ind.) Ltd.

S. S. DURENDRA

To London:—1,500 drums castor oil—The Swastic Oil Mills Ltd., 1,949 bags soap stone powder—Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., 19 bags henna leaves—Shiana Trading Co.

To Middlesborough:—1,500 tons manganese ore—James Finlay & Co., Ltd.

To Havre:—15 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robertson & Son.

S. S. SANAVATI

To Karachi:—10 cases hair oil—Asgar & Co. 15 Cases leather shoes—Agha Y. Ali. 9 bales cotton hosiery—A. H. Esmail & Co. 6 bales cotton piecegoods—United Trading Co. 300 bdls bidi leaves—K. Valabhdas. 20 bags Kisalghur, 20 bags sodium sulphate, 10 bags glass powder—Jitendra & Co. 600 baskets mangoes—S. Esmail. 50 baskets beter leaves—A. Moosa. 15 bags chewing tobacco—G Valhbaji; 205 bags tobacco um—V. Dharsi; 173 bags bidi tobacco—N. B. Kakad; 13 bales cotton piecegood—Akbar and Co.

s. s. CITY OF DELHI

To Liverpool:—

300 bales cotton waste—Champaklal and Co., 1656 bags crushed bones—Esa Esa 156 bales raw cotton—International Cotton Corp. Ltd. 120 bales cotton waste—E. T. Robbertson and Co

s. s. AMRA

To Mombassa:—

9 cases brass ware—Africa overseas Agency. 29 rolls coir mattings—United Traders. 9 bales cotton piecegood—Lalji Dayal

To Zanzibar:—

14 bags cummin seed, 9 bags dry ginger, 5 bags corrander 7 bags turerine—Vithaldas and Co.

To Bera.—

20 bales cotton blankets—H M Suleman

To Daresalam:—

5 bales cotton piecegood—H M Virjee and Co

s. s. PERSEPHONE

To Colombo.—

550 tons warnish new—Mahalaxmi Oil Mill

To Rangoon.—

5 bales cotton piecegood—M. Manilal and Co. 17 cases glass bangles—C Merwanji and Co.

s. s. MEONIA

To Penang:—

41 bags cummin seed—P. Bhujanglal

To Shangha:—

2800 bales cotton piecegood—Kotak and Co

To Hongkong:—

300 bales cotton piecegood—Kotak and Co

To Singapore:—

104 bales cotton blankets—N. A. Malbary Bros

s. s. LEUVEKERK

To Genoa:—

230 bales raw cotton—Volkart Bros. 200 bales raw cotton—K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

To Antwerp:—

70 bales wool raw—Shamjionai: 55 bales cotton raw—B. Mawji and Co. Ltd.

s. s. PRESIDENT FIELDMORE

To New York:—

100 bales jute rags—Sapt Textile Prod (2nd) Ltd. 403 bales jute rags—Champaklal and Co., 174 bags gum chetti—M. Kantilal, 100 bales old jute rag—Chunilal and Co., 100 bales myrabollams—R Mansukhlal and Co

To Philadelphia.—

45 bags yellow wool—S. K. Banwarilal and Co.

To Marseilles.—

49 bags henna leaves—R. S. Salt and Sons, 35 bags henna powder—R. S. Selt and Sons.

s. s. CILICIA

To Liverpool.—

150 bales cotton raw—Rall Bros. Ltd. 77 bales kemp—H. Darwoodbhoy

s. s. SAINT NAYAIRE

To Marceiles:—

667 bags niger seed—B. Ramsingh; 5333 bags kerdea seed—K. Devchand.

To Algiers:—

2667 bags niger seed—K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS.

S. S. "RAJPUT" arrived from Calcutta, on April, 29, with 4,179 tons of general cargo (Mackinson & Co.)

"TRAVANCORE" arrived from Gothenburg on April 29, with 1,550 tons of general cargo. (United Lines).

"BARJORA" arrived from Basrah, on April, 29, with 4?4 passengers and 917 tons of general cargo. (India Steam).

"BHARATMATA" arrived from Port Okha, on April 30, with 6,290 tons of salt. (Bharat Line).

"PASHA" arrived from Calcutta, on April 30, in ballast. (Morrison).

"NAROVATI" arrived from Kundla, on April 29, with 1,011 tons of general cargo. (B. S. N. Co.).

"LOFFERSOM" arrived from Rotterdam, on April 30, with 3,081 tons of general cargo. (Volkart).

SAILINGS.

"IRRAWADI" sailed for Kundla, on April 29, with 225 passengers and 620 tons of general cargo

"HASHEMI" sailed for Ratnagiri, on April 29, with 500 tons of general cargo.

"TUNGSHA" sailed for Oslo, on April 28, with some general cargo.

"GAZANA" sailed for Bedi-Bandar, on April 29, in ballast.

"ALAVI" sailed for Karachi, on April 29, with 1,757 passengers and 1,938 tons of general cargo.

"CASTLEDORA" sailed for Abadan, on April 29, in ballast

Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 23rd April, 1948:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	689,82,18.000
(b) In Pakistan	83,59,19.000
Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	310,99,13.000
(b) In Pakistan	19,39,03.000
Cash:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes (other than Pakistan notes)	
(a) In India	34,98,84,000
(b) In Pakistan	2,92,70,000
(ii) Pakistan Notes	
(a) In India	65,000
(b) In Pakistan	83,71,000
(iii) India Rupee Coin	
(a) In India	2,06,03,000
(b) In Pakistan	23,48 000
(iv) Pakistan Rupee Coin held in Pakistan	1,34,000
(v) India Subsidiary Coin	
(a) In India	69,35,000
(b) In Pakistan	4 86 000
(vi) Pakistan Subsidiary Coin held in Pakistan	74,000
Balances with Reserve Bank:	84,38,64,000
Advances:	
(a) In India	437,44,07,000
(b) In Pakistan	37,12,60,000
Bills Discounted:	
(a) In India	17,29,76,000
(b) In Pakistan	82,06,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK April 29

American Telephone and Telegraph	153-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	25-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	36
Chase National Bank	34-1/3
Sinclair Oil Co.	22-1/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	46-1/2
General Electric Co.	35-1/8
General Motors	55-3/4
Ingersol Rand/bid	134-1/2
International Nickel	29-5/8
National City Bank of New York	39-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	15-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	18-7/8
Texas Corporation	60
Union Carbon and Carbide	112-1/2
U.S. Smelting Refining	
Mining Co.	55
U.S. Steel Corporation (common)	76-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-3/4

Equilibrium In Trade Balance

BRUSSELS, April 30 (Reuter): An agreement reconciling British and Belgian plans for reaching equilibrium in the trade balances of the five Western Union nations, was announced here early today, after the Finance Ministers had ended a midnight session.

After the meeting a Belgian spokesman issued the following statement:

"The five Ministers' Conference was faced in its last stages with technical difficulties arising from the "marriage" of Anglo-French proposals on the one side, and the Belgian plan, supported by the three Benelux countries, on the other."

The British proposals, presented by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, are understood to have contained broad outlines for a trade clearing system, based on a fund to be set up by the five nations out of sales of goods received by them under the Marshall Plan.

Sir Stafford announced earlier last night that he would be returning to London today.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON April 29

Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

ITALIAN ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, April 30.

150 D. April	11	6	0
150 D. May	10	7	0
120 D. Ready	11	12	0

PEPPER PRICES.

BOMBAY, April 30.

Vaishakh dely ...... 845 to 848
Jeth dely. ...... 855 to 858

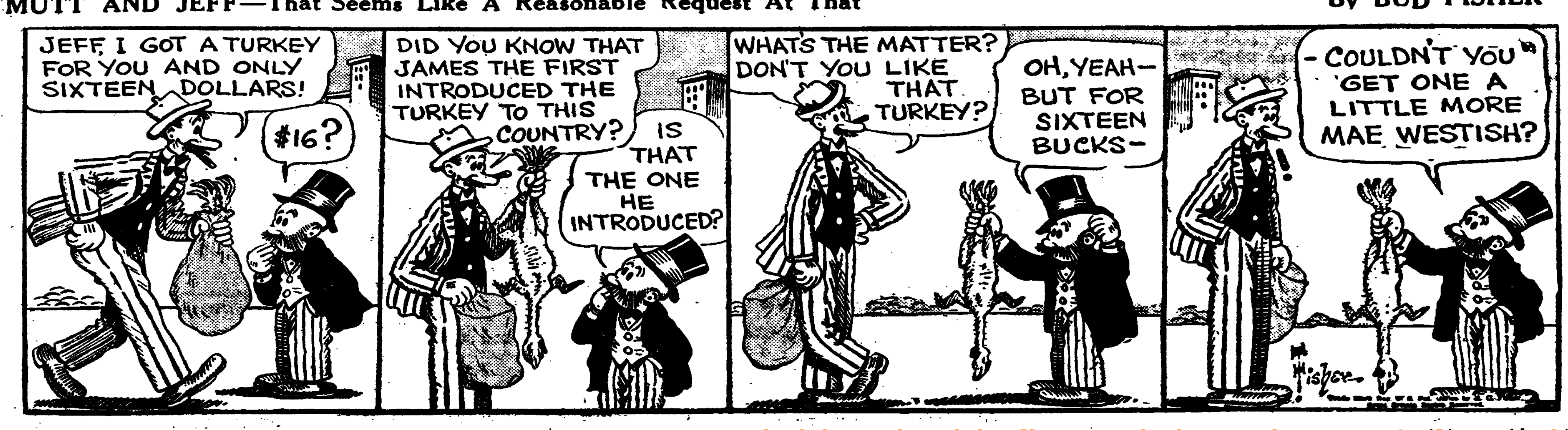
SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 30.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Usual quality	108	8	0
Raja	112	0	0
Buland	117	9	0
May delivery	38	4	0
August delivery	37	4	0

MUTT AND JEFF—That Seems Like A Reasonable Request At That

By BUD FISHER



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

Minimum Rs. 1/8/-

To Be Paid In Advance

MATRIMONIAL

Brilliant Muslim Youth (Private Secretary) desires marriage with an independent healthy and educated girl. Caste no bar. Apply Box No. 8665 "Bombay Chronicle".

Virgin, Koknastha, Brahmin, Graduate, (27), own Block in Bombay, invites Matrimonial Correspondence from Brahmins. Post Box 3505, Girgaum, Bombay. 8673

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted residential Canvassers for securing Offset Litho, Typo, & Cardboard Box Making works on salary and commission basis. Apply stating qualifications and details of experience to Famous Cine Litho Works, 40 B. Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 8667

Wanted immediately Electrical Mistry (Supervisor license preferred) outstation Colliery. Apply Box No. 8670 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Fully qualified Nurses as Sister, 125 Staff Nurse, 75 Outstation Maternity Hospital. Apply Box No. 8672 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Clerk, knowing type-writing. Starting salary Rs. 60/-. One who can join immediately need apply Box No. 8676 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted thoroughly experienced Lady Medical Graduate. 300/-. Lady Sub-assistant Surgeon 200, Fully Qualified Nurses 125/- Zenana Hospital, Kathiawar. Apply Box No. 8669 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted thoroughly experienced Stenographer, outstation Salary 150/200 Quarters, etc. Apply Box No. 8671 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Tutor for two months. Apply 4, Prabhat View, G. I. P., Dadar. 8679

Wanted experienced Linotype Operators for a leading Daily Newspaper. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3030 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Professors and Lecturers for all subjects, Arts Dept. and Demonstrators for Science Dept. in General Education Institute's Narayanrao Topiwalla College Mulund (Thana) for appointment from June 1948. Apply with references re: previous experience and qualifications etc. immediately to the Principal. (8642)

SITUATION WANTED

Retired Govt. Superintendent, well up in correspondence seeks part time job. Will persons looking for conscientious workers, kindly write to Box No. 8660 "Bombay Chronicle".

Hindu Girl (Junior Typist) seeks Clerical Job. Contact Box No. 8678 "Bombay Chronicle."

A young man desires a part-time job. Please write to Box No. 8653 "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Undergraduate trained Teacher seeks private tuitions during evening hours. Apply Box No. 8681 "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

Two furnished rooms (all facilities) available for use for one year during owner's absence. Framji, Balaram House, opposite Hardinge Company, Charni Road, Tram Junction. (8654)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A batch for Vacation--Davar's College of Commerce Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and professional Diploma Courses for training throughout Vacation for next year's examinations. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 8677

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. 107

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one complete Combination of Blow Room suitable for treating Indian Cotton with 2 Finisher Scutchers 46" wide for 45" laps. Also eight Roving Frames 7" lift containing of abcut 180 Spindles each". Write to Box No. 8286 "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Visit —Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130, Medows Street, Bombay, where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed (7430)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents in each City for our Soaps. Apply to Saraswati Vegetable Oil Mills, Limited, 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 8651

AGENCIES WANTED

Sole Agency and distributorship offers from reputed local and Foreign Manufacturers are invited by an old established limited concern, having an extensive sales organisation in U.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. The firm is already handling Sole Agencies in the above areas and is prepared to deposit suitable amount as security deposit. Apply Box No. 2213 G.P.O., Calcutta. (8299)

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted to Buy a Bungalow Six rooms up to Andheri must be vacant possession. Please contact Box No. 8666 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

STEEL ALLOTMENT FROM 'PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT" QUOTA

ATTENTION of all parties desiring release of Steel from 'Private Industrial Development' Quota is invited to the REVISED procedure to be followed by them while submitting their applications for Period IV/1948 allotment, as laid down in the Public Notice, issued by the Directorate General, Industries and Supplies, India, published recently (in last week of April 1948) in local papers.

The applications are required to be sent through the Provincial Iron & Steel Rationing Officer, Bombay, so as to reach the Mechanical Division, Project Section in the Directorate General, Industries and Supplies, India, on or before the 10TH MAY 1948. All applicants in Bombay Province are accordingly requested to submit their applications on lines laid down in the Public Notice issued by D G. I. & S. so as to reach this office on or before the FOURTH MAY 1948 at the latest. Applications received after that date will not be considered for Period IV/1948 allotment.

N. D. DAFTARY.
Provincial Iron and Steel Rationing Officer, Bombay.
Military Hutment.
Esplanade Maidan.
28th April. 1948.

(8329)

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS on prescribed form returnable by 14th May, 1948, with samples in sealed packets are invited for supply of rice to various Grainshops on Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bulsar and Dohad Districts. Further particulars and tender forms may be obtained from the office of Deputy General Manager, (G.S D.), Churchgate or from the Office of the President, Grainshop Committee, Ahmedabad.

(8336)

APPRENTICE SCHEME

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from young men of robust physique and good moral character for admission as apprentices in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the City of Bombay or Ahmedabad under the Government Apprentice Scheme for the Session 1948-49, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Applicants should have completed the Prematriculation class education.
(2) They must not be below 16 and above 20 years of age at the time of admission.
(3) They should be bona-fide domiciled persons of the Bombay Province. The condition of domicile will be relaxed in favour of non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan Provinces.

The applicants will have to appear for an interview at their own cost before a Selection Committee on 28th and 29th June, 1948 at Bombay or Ahmedabad.

There are 25 Government Scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- each per month for the Backward Class students studying under the scheme. The scholarships will be awarded to the deserving Backward class students after their securing admission to the scheme.

Form of application and general prospectus of the scheme may be had on request of the Director of Industries Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Last date for receiving applications is 8-6-1948

8207

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A newly built building near Wadala Station, yielding 5½ per cent interest. For Sale Please write Box No. 8655 "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale-Valuable Building Plots on Bandra Seashore with uninterrupted ocean view. Apply Box No. 8663 "Bombay Chronicle".

Big Estate at Mussoorie For Sale— 1. "Sobhag Bhawan" double storied bungalow. Drawing and Dining rooms with 12 bedrooms with attached bath rooms and 2 big glazed verandhas 2. "Chapelton' double storied. Drawing, dining, and 11 bedrooms with attached baths. 3. "Glenranok Lodge" consisting of Drawing. Dining and 4 bedrooms with bath rooms. 4. "Auchanegi House' double storied. Drawing, Dining and 10 bedrooms with baths and also an attached cottage with shop Total area of the entire estate 8.40 acres Property situated in decent and healthy locality on Dick Road and commanding beautiful view of Happy Valley Ten minutes walk from Band Stand Estate for sale in whole or in part. Apply for details to Box No. 8635, "Bombay Chronicle".

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For Sale—Rubber Balloon Factory at Mahim, area approximately 2000 sq. ft. price about Rs. 4,000/- Apply Box No. 8675 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Chewing Gum—Chewing Gum—A limited quantity only of American Dentyne Chewing Gum is available. Book your orders now to avoid disappointment. No further importation will be allowed. Price Rs. 200/- per case F.O.R. Calcutta. Advance 25 p.c. cash with order. A. Gujadhar, Esq., 8, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta. 8300

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Advertisement No. 21.

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceeded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible for all posts. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with Treasury Receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 29th May. 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

(1) ONE PERMANENT POST OF HEAD OF DIVISION OF STATISTICS AT THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE. AGE Preferably between 35 and 45 years; upper limit relaxable in special cases. PAY Rs. 1000-50-1400 plus special pay Rs. 150/- p.m. Higher initial pay to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS (a) A sound basic training in Mathematics of M.A. or M.Sc. standard; (b) A doctorate degree in Mathematics or Statistics as applied to field experimentation and study of population; (c) Familiarity with the methods and technique of field experiments in the study of plants, insect and other populations and of the influence of climatic factors; (d) About ten years' experience of research work of recognised quality in these subjects; (e) Evidence of having to initiate and guide research; (f) Evidence of ability to teach and to manage a large post-graduate research department. Familiarity with agricultural economics is desirable.

(2) ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT REFRIGERATION DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. AGE Preferably between 25 and 30 years; upper limit relaxable for Government servants. PAY Rs. 275-25-500-E.B -30-650-E. B.-30-800. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 500/- p.m. to well-qualified candidates. QUALIFICATIONS (a) Degree in Electrical and/or Mechanical Engineering; (b) At least 3 years' experience in installation and maintenance of Ice and Cold Storage plants of Industrial type.

(3) ONE TEMPORARY POST OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL RESEARCH OFFICER AT THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE. AGE Preferably not above 45 years: relaxable for highly qualified candidates. PAY Rs. 600-40-1000/2-1050/2-1100/2-1150. Higher initial pay according to qualifications, experience and age. QUALIFICATIONS (a) M.Sc. in Zoology with post-graduate training in Entomology leading to a doctorate degree. (b) About 5 years' experience in the principles and methods of Biological control. (c) Knowledge of statistics for laying out field experiments of the mass breeding and dissemination of parasites and predators. Knowledge of German or French preferable.

(4) ONE PERMANENT POST OF SUPERINTENDENT, BOTANICAL SUBSTATION, PUSA. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a Scheduled Caste candidate. AGE Preferably not above 35 years; relaxable for Government servants. PAY Rs. 275-25-500-E. B.-30-650-E. B.-30-800. QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL (a) M.Sc. in Botany or B.Sc. (Agriculture) with post-graduate training in Plant-Breeding and Genetics, or Associate of the I.A.R.I. in Plant Breeding and Genetics. (b) About 5 years' experience in managing experimental farm mainly devoted to varietal trial, seed production and plant-breeding and manurial experiments. DESIRABLE Local experience of labour conditions and cropping system in Bihar.

(5) ONE PERMANENT POST OF FOREST ENTOMOLOGIST, FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE DEHRA-DUN. AGE Preferably below 40 years, relaxable for experienced candidates. PAY Rs. 1000-50-1400 plus a special pay of Rs. 150 p.m. For an officer on deputation from a Province or State the pay will be his grade pay in the Province or State concerned plus the usual allowances. QUALIFICATIONS ESSENTIAL (i) Degree in Natural Science with Zoology as a major subject at a recognised University and diploma in Forestry; OR Degree in Natural Science with Zoology as a major subject with at least 5 years post-graduate research of high merit in Entomology, and which should preferably include 1 year or more in Europe or America. (ii) Five years' experience in the control of forest and timber insect pests. DESIRABLE Ability to read French and German. Those who have applied in response to the previous advertisement need not apply again.

(6) ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ADVISER IN THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. AGE: Preferably not above 45 years; relaxable for Government servants. PAY: Rs 600-40-1000-1000-1050-1050-1100 1100-1150. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(a) 1st or 2nd Class Honours degree or Master's degree in Economics or Commerce of a recognised University. (b) Research work of good quality, preferably with a research degree. (c) Administrative experience in a responsible capacity in connection with statistical work or economic investigation. DESIRABLE: Familiarity with the application of statistical methods to economic enquiries.

8333

DISPOSALS

COVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & SUPPLY.

Office of the Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Bombay.
AUCTION ON 13-5-1948.

LAUNCHES

5 Nos. LAUNCHES FAIRMILES ex Trombay Harbour, Sl. Nos. 477, 419, 474, 476 and 844.

Length 112', Beam 17'--10", Draft 4½'--F'd and 5½' Aft, Speed-cruising 14 knots, Allout 19 knots, Hall Scott Marine Engines 2 Nos. 600 h.p. each, designed for 87 Octanefuel.

Launches are suitable for conversion into Luxury Yachts and Passenger boats, capable of high speed. A Petrol motor electric generator serves the starting gear, lighting equipment, etc.

DATE AND TIME:---
13th May, 1948, at 11 a.m.

AUCTIONEERS:---
Messrs. Crawford & Co., 133, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

For further details apply to the Auctioneers or Office of the Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Mercantile Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

8339

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Lawyers not exceeding 40 years of age on 1-7-48 with at least 7, 5 and 2 years experience respectively as Civil Lawyers for the following temporary posts:—

(i) One Litigation Inspector on Rs. 200/- p.m. fixed plus usual allowances
(ii) Four Assistant Litigation Inspectors on Rs. 160/-/- fixed plus usual allowances.

NOTE.—The pay mentioned is provisional and subject to revision on the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. For the posts of Inspectors (items i & ii) only Advocates will be eligible.

(iii) One Litigation Clerk grade Rs. 80-5-120-8-160, plus usual allowances.

Applications stating practical experience, age and the last and present place of practice should reach the Chief Administrative Officer, E.P. Railway, Delhi, not later than 15th May, 1948. Preference will be given to displaced Lawyers from Pakistan and relaxation of the age limit may be made in specially deserving cases.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.
8347

DISPOSALS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AUCTION SALE

PLACE OF SALE:—
Factory of Messrs. Dunlop Tyre Co. at Shahgunge, Hooghly (near Chinsurah), West Bengal.

DATE & TIME:—
12-5-48 commencing at 9 a.m.

STORES:—
Tyre Repair and Retreading Plant comprising Vitacap Prucess plant type VC2A and V2 complete with Moulds, Control pannels, Lodi Vulcaniser Sectional Type L10 and M and Moulds Type. Tyre Spreader (for fault finding). Dranick and Kehawke make. Compressors copuled with motors, Lodi Buffer Model 4 operated by 7.5 H.P. motor and other subsidiary plant and materials.

AUCTIONEERS:
Messrs. Mackenzie Layll & Co. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.

The stores may be inspected at site by arrangement with the Information Officer (Disposals), 4 Esplanade East, Calcutta and M/s. Dunlops.

Full details and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn from auction, if required.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
6, Esplanade East, Calcutta,
'Phone: Cal. 6800

8340

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B.E.S. & T. COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS are invited for three posts of Probationary Officers in the Traffic Department on a scale of Rs. 150-25-225 plus Dearness Allowance with prospects of permanent appointment after 4 years' training. Candidates must possess a degree of diploma in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical or Automobile Engineering and must be not less than 20 and not more than 30 years of age, (the age limits not being applicable to candidates already in Municipal employment). Particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Office Superintendent, General Manager's office, B.E.S. & T. Committee Electric House, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3/- per set. Applications will be received up to 15th May, 1948.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(8239)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION called for MONDAY, THE 3RD MAY, 1948, AT 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME).

102-103. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For (102) urging upon Government the necessity of releasing building materials especially for residential premises to be constructed by co-operative housing societies, etc., and (103) taking early action to remove the nuisance caused by the overflow of sullage water, etc., from the premises abutting on Katrak Road and Sewri Cross Road at Wadala.

104-105. From Mr. M. S. Bakshi—For (104) obtaining a report from the Commissioner about the letting of rooms in the Municipal Peddar Market Chawls at Mazagaon; and (105) having Corporation Agenda papers translated in Hindi and circulated to Councillors who are not conversant with the English language.

106-107. From Mr. H. K. Patel—For issuing to Councillors (106) tokens authorizing them to travel in tram cars or buses even if there be no seating accommodation therein; and (107) tram and bus passes enabling them to use these conveyances for attending Corporation, etc., Meetings.

108-110. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For (108) devising ways and means to minimise cases of breaches of lease covenants by some lessees particularly in respect of encroachments on compulsory open spaces of Municipal and ex-Trust plots: (109) devising effective means to prevent the nuisance caused by flying of 'kutchra' from lorries while being removed along streets: and (110) re-instating the pipe rallings around the outer circle of the Band Stand in the Dadar Parsi Colony.

111. From Mr. Jehangir D Daruvala—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner about the implementation of the terms of settlement between the Municipal authorities and the representatives of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh in certain matters.

112. From Mr. S. A. Keluskar—For covering the open drain running from the Dadar Purification Works to Worli Sea Face, etc.

113. From Mr. Dinkar D. Desai—For granting to Municipal pensioners some substantial relief in the form of 'increased dearness allowance, etc.

114-116. From Mr. G. S. Sonawane—For (114) covering the open drains at Currey Road, Low Level Road North; (115) providing a 'By Request' Bus stop near Bawla Musjid on DeLisle Road; and (116) providing a Traffic Island at the junction of Currey Road Bridge and Lower Parel Bridge.

117. From Mr. Naushir C Bharucha—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the desirability of not permitting any new factories within the limits of the Bombay City, etc.

118-124. From Dr. T. R. Naravane—For (118) starting a unit of Health Guards for carrying on propaganda on sanitation particularly in poor class localities in the City; (119) adopting Standard Time for holding Meetings of the Corporation, etc.; (120) altering the morning hours of supply of water in the City so as to prevent inconvenience to citizens and waste of water; (121) providing covered dust-bins of standard size to owners of houses particularly in poor-class localities to enable tenants to dump house refuse therein; (122-123) requesting the B.E.S. & T. Committee (122) to provide shelters at bus stops at important street junctions etc.; and (123) to start 'A' or 'D' Route Bus service from Shivaji Park for southbound traffic; and (124) amending the Municipal Act and Rules of Procedure so as to permit members to address the House in Gujarati, Marathi or Hindustani.

125. From Mrs. Sulochana M. Modi—For requesting the Schools Committee to adopt a policy whereby no school or institution conducted on communal or sectarian principles should receive any grant-in-aid from the Committee.

126-130. From Mr. S. P. Nadkarni—For (126-129) requesting the Commissioner (126) to set up a Committee of Heads of Department for taking prompt measures to effectively deal with grievances of citizens in Municipal matters, etc., (127) to submit proposals for widening Tardeo Road; (128) to take measures to mitigate nuisance caused by factories, etc., located in "Chhotani Buildings" at Proctor Road; (129) to arrange for a vigorous campaign for a "Cleaner and Healthier City" for a period of three weeks; and (130) to appoint a Committee to investigate the possibilities of providing an adequate number of playgrounds, gardens, open spaces, etc., in each ward of the City.

131. From Mr. Asoka Mehta, seconded by Mr. M. Harris—For requesting the authorities of concerns in which certain Councillors are employed to give them facilities to attend Meetings of the Corporation without loss of emoluments, etc.

132-133. From Mr. R. G. Kharat—For requesting the Commissioner to (132) cover the manholes on drains in the compound of "Dagad Chawl" at Moreland Road; and (133) construct a public urinal at Lamington Road at a convenient place between the Jacob Circle and the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill.

134. From Mr. L. N. Welingkar, seconded by Mr. Rohit M. Dave—For requesting Government to take early steps to check the rising prices of cotton textiles, etc.

135-136. From Dr. D. B. Kulkarni—For requesting the Commissioner (135) to remove unauthorized occupants on private vacant lands at Naigaum or to provide sanitary arrangements for them and (136) to take steps to convert the privies in the localities of Naigaum, Wadala, Sewri, into water-closets on full flushing systems.

By Order of
His Worship the Mayor,
C. F. D'SOUZA
Ag. Municipal Secretary

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th April, 1948.

(8344)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Allotment Letters in respect of Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each fully paid up are reported to have been lost, mislaid or accidentally destroyed.

1. Allotment letter No. 4177 for 10 Ordinary 'A' shares Nos. 53291/53300 in the name of Erach Byramjee Sukhia of Ajmer.
2. Allotment letter No. 5275 for 10 Ordinary 'A' shares Nos. 64896/64905 in the name of Gyan Prakash Sahni of Delhi.
3. Allotment Letter No. 7491 for 20 Ordinary 'A' shares Nos. 84751/84770 in the name of Kanshi Nath Bros. of Delhi.
4. Allotment letter No. 8303 for 120 Ordinary 'A' shares Nos. 191151/191270 in the name of K. Rama Subbu Reddiar of Palamcottah.
5. Allotment letter No. 9410 for 50 Ordinary 'A' shares Nos. 104021/104070 in the name of Mohmed Haji Gani of Karachi.
6. Allotment letter No. 16163 for 20 Ordinary 'A' shares Nos. 175771/175790 in the name of V. N. Subramania Iyer of Kumbakonam.

Any claim in respect of abovementioned Allotment Letters should be notified to the Bank at its Registered Office, Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from date otherwise Duplicate Allotment Letters will be issued to the respective abovenamed owners and no claim will thereafter be considered by the Bank against original Allotment Letters.

H. C. CAPTAIN.
Managing Director.

Bombay. 28-4-1948.

8334

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that requests from consignees for survey on damaged cargo will be allowed provided their applications are received by us within three days of the final discharge of the import cargo ex any particular steamer.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 26th April, 1948.

(8330)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DHARWAR.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 5-6-1948 from natives of the Province of Bombay and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan, for the post of PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DHARWAR. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) B. Ag. or B. Sc. (Agriculture) degree in first class, or higher degree in the subject, of a recognised university, (2) post-graduate training in any branch of Agriculture or allied Sciences of a recognised university, (3) experience of administration and teaching, (4) ability to teach Agricultural Economics and (5) knowledge of Kannada. AGE.—Not more than 40 years on 1-4-1948. PAY.—(1) For direct recruits, Rs. 300-900, though higher starting pay may be given. (ii) For persons in continuous service in the B.Ag. S., Class I, prior to 4th August 1931, Rs. 320-1200. In both cases the officer will get cost of living allowance, special pay of Rs. 100/- p.m. and rent-free quarters. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 3½ annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission" Bombay, who will also supply full details on request.

8331

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned on 6th May 1948 from the approved C.P.W.D. contractors for the work "Transport of Government materials for Bombay Aviation Division No 1 upto 30-9-48" at an estimated cost of Rs. 89,000/-

The tender forms will be sold for Rs. 5/4/- which amount is unrefundable. Conditions of sale, etc., can be obtained from the office.

I. S. CHOPRA
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. 1,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

(8337)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SANITARY INSPECTORS' CLASS, POONA.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

THE NEXT SESSION of the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspectors' Class will commence on 1st July, 1948. The duration of the course is 5 months. There are 50 vacancies of which 38 are reserved for ex-servicemen. (Ex-servicemen include I.N.A. Personnel. I.N.A. personnel are eligible for the concession granted to ex-servicemen candidates). Ex-servicemen will be granted a scholarship of Rs 40.- p.m. and certain other concessions laid down by Government on condition that they agree to serve Government for 5 years if required.

The minimum qualification for admission to the Class is the Matriculation Examination Certificate, but candidates who are certified by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona, to have sufficient knowledge to understand the lectures will be admitted

Application stating full name, address, date and place of birth and educational qualification should be sent to the Assistant Director of Public Health, C.R.D., Poona, so as to reach him not later than 20th May 1948.

Ex-servicemen should send their applications through the Manager, Employment Exchange of the Divisions or through the President District Soldiers, Sailors & Airmens' Board of the District.

Age limit—Not less than 18 years and not more than 23 (advanced Class) or 26 (intermediate and Backward class) on 1-7-48.

Selected candidates will receive intimation in due course. No intimation will be given to those who are not selected.

No correspondence will be entered into on this subject.

(8341)

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the public that Mr. MOHIDIN ALI and Mr. A. LATIF A. AJIJ have voluntarily retired from our partnership as from Thursday 29-4-48. Chaitra Vad 8 Henceforward we shall not be responsible for any dealings with them.

AHMED USUF KHATRI.
Gani Anwar Stores.
308-310. Bhendi Bazar

8661

No. 2-E.V. (1) 48.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Office of the Chief Controller of Exports.
(Ministry of Commerce).
NEW DELHI, the 26th April, 1948.

NOTICE

Applications for the export of Cotton Manufactures under the New-Comers Scheme in 1948.

IN PURSUANCE of the decision announced by the Government of India in April, 1947, to reserve 25% of export quotas of certain commodities for allotment to "New-Comers", it has now been decided to earmark further export quotas of Cotton Manufactures to New-Comers for the period January-December, 1948. Total quotas which are available for distribution are given below.

2. All individuals and firms, stationed in the Indian Dominion, who are not eligible to receive any licence for the export of Cotton Manufactures to any destination as established shippers or who have since relinquished their claim as established exporters are eligible to apply under this scheme.

3. Applications should be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be had from the Office of the Export Trade Controllers at the ports. Applications should be submitted to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay or Calcutta or the Export Trade Controller, Madras, so as to reach him on or before the 31st May, 1948. Only those who have effected confirmed sales directly to clients overseas need apply, along with documentary evidence of the sale. Separate applications should be made for each item of Cotton Manufactures. No application will be considered unless accompanied by an ORIGINAL Government Treasury receipt for a sum of Rs 50/- which may be credited at any Government Treasury under the head "XLVI—Miscellaneous." This fee of Rs. 50/- will not be refunded in any case.

4. The grant of export licences under this scheme will otherwise be subject to the same general regulations as apply to licences granted to 'Aproved Shippers."

5. In view of the limited quantities available for distribution, it may not be possible to grant licences to all applicants. The decision of Government in regard to the grant of licences will be final.

Item of Cotton Manufactures.	Quota Available in Tons.
1. Cotton Apparel	104 Tons.
2. Cotton Hosiery	245 Tons.
3. Cotton Waste Blankets	1,472 Tons.
4. Cotton Manufactures (Other Sorts) (excluding Cotton Sewing Thread).	342 Tons.

L. K. JHA,
Chief Controller of Exports.

(8324)

(For Further Notices See Page 8)

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